THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *NOVEMBER* 1800.

With a View of the RUINS *of the* CATHEDRAL *of* ST ANDREWS, *with the* CHAPEL *of* ST RULE, *from the West.*

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen in inches and decimals, from October 26. to Nov. 24, 1800, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1800. Oct	Barom.	Thermom. M	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.411	45	50	0 155	Rain
27	29 612	44	47	0.123	Ditto
28	29.501	43	52	0 05	Ditto
29	29.5	42	49	0 021	Showers
30	29.	50	53	0.01	Ditto
31	29.498	45	52	0.051	Ditto
Nov. 1	29.52	44	52	—	Clear
2	29 09	40	49	0 101	Rain
3	28.81	40	48	0.1	Ditto
4	29.	34	40	0 15	Ditto
5	29 351	41	47	—	Clear
6	29.31	39	42	0 111	Rain
7	29 1	40	47	0.05	Ditto
8	28.541	43	48	0 075	Ditto
9	29.	38	44	—	Clear
10	29.5	33	44	—	Ditto
11	29.411	38	45	—	Ditto
12	29 1	40	45	0.04	Showers
13	29.601	38	44	—	Clear
14	29.411	48	50	—	Ditto
15	28.94	45	48	0.1511	Rain
16	29 511	42	48	—	Cloudy
17	29 756	41	44	—	Ditto
18	29.9	32	33	—	Clear
19	30.	31	42	—	Ditto
20	30.1	43	47	—	Ditto
21	30.	41	45	0.0415	Showers
22	29.66	46	48	—	Cloudy
23	29.51	41	42	0.1515	Rain
24	29.45	33	35	—	Cloudy

Quantity of Rain 1.3811

High Water at LEITH for DECEMBER 1800.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
M. 1.	2 43	3 8
T. 2.	3 34	3 58
W. 3.	4 20	4 47
Th. 4.	5 10	5 39
Fr. 5.	6 2	6 28
Sa. 6.	6 49	7 11
Su. 7.	7 38	8 2
M. 8	8 20	8 44
T. 9	9 5	9 30
W. 10	9 49	10 7
Th. 11.	10 30	10 55
Fr 12	11 22	11 50
Sa 13.	—	0 20
Su. 14	0 50	1 17
M. 15.	1 56	2 30
T. 16.	3 4	3 39
W. 17.	4 13	4 46
Th 18.	5 15	5 44
Fr. 19.	6 9	6 36
Sa. 20.	6 59	7 20
Su. 21.	7 40	8 4
M. 22.	8 29	8 55
T. 23.	9 10	9 29
W. 24	9 51	10 13
Th. 25.	10 33	10 53
Fr. 26.	11 17	11 39
Sa. 27.	11 57	—
Su. 28.	0 27	0 46
M. 29.	1 10	1 40
T. 30.	2 13	2 39
W. 31.	3 4	3 30

MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	1.	8	10	Morn.
Laſt Qrtr	9.	11	0	Morn.
N Moon	16.	5	52	Morn.
Firſt Qrtr.	23.	0	14	Morn.
Full Moon	31.	3	23	Morn.

OBSERVATIONS:

Dec. 11. Tay Fiſhing opens.
25. Chriſtmas day.
26. St Stephen's.
27. St John's.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW.

THE cathedral of St Andrews was founded by Biſhop Arnold in 1161, but did not attain its full magnificence till 1318. Its length from E. to W. was 370 feet; that of the tranſept, 322. But though this vaſt pile was 157 years in building, in June 1559, it was demoliſhed in a ſingle day; and ſo effectually has it been deſtroyed, that nothing now remains but part of the eaſt and weſt ends, and of the ſouth ſide. It is cuſtomary, for modern hiſtorians, in writing of ſuch tranſactions, to throw the blame of the popular fury, exerted on theſe occaſions, on our firſt reformers; but, whether the charge is ſtrictly juſt or not, the philanthropiſt, who reflects on the monſtrous tyranny that provoked the outrages on the one hand, and the happy conſequences that have flowed from the reformation on the other, will think the loſs of a magnificent building nothing in compariſon. Near the eaſt end is the chapel of St Regulus (St Rule;) the tower of which is a lofty equilateral triangle, of 20 feet each ſide, and 103 feet high; the body of the chapel remains, but the two ſide chapels are ruined. The arches of the windows and doors are round, and ſome even more than ſemicircles; an undoubted proof of their antiquity. The priory was founded by Alexander I. in 1122: and the monks, (canons regular of St Auguſtine,) were brought from Scone, in 1140, by Robert, Biſhop of this ſee. By an act of parliament, in the time of James I. the prior had precedence of all abbots and priors, and on the days of feſtival wore a mitre and all epiſcopal ornaments. Dependent on this priory were thoſe of Lochleven, Portmoak, Monimuſk, the Iſle of May, and Pittenweem, each originally a ſeat of the Culdees. The revenues of the houſe were immenſe, viz. 2237l. 2s. 10½d. in money, and above 440 chaldrons of grain and meal: beſides the produce of 480 acres of land. Nothing remains of the priory except the walls of the precinct, which ſhow its vaſt extent. In one part is a moſt artleſs gateway, formed only of ſeven ſtones. This incloſure begins near the cathedral, and extends to the ſhore. The other religious houſes were, one of Dominicans, founded, in 1274, by Biſhop Wiſhart; another of Obſervantines, founded by Biſhop Kennedy, and finiſhed by his ſucceſſor Patrick Graham in 1478; and, according to ſome, the Carmelites had a fourth. Immediately above the harbour ſtood the collegiate church of Kirkheugh, originally founded by

Conſtantine III. who retiring from the world, became here a Culdee. From its having been firſt built on a rock, it was ſtyled, *Præpoſitura a Sanctæ* MARIÆ *de rupe*. In the church of St Salvator is a moſt beautiful tomb of biſhop Kennedy, who died, an honour to his family, in 1466. The Gothic work is uncommonly elegant. Within the tomb were diſcovered ſix magnificent maces, which had been concealed here in troubleſome times. One was given to each of the other three Scotch univerſities, and three are preſerved here. In the top is repreſented our Saviour; around are angels, with the inſtruments of the paſſion. With theſe are ſhown ſome ſilver arrows, with large ſilver plates affixed to them, on which are inſcribed the arms and names of the noble youth, victors in the annual competitions in archery, which were dropt but a few years ago; and golf is now the reigning game. That ſport, however, and foot ball, were formerly prohibited, as uſeleſs and unprofitable to the public; and archery recommended as preferable.

THE LIFE OF ALLAN RAMSAY THE POET.

From a new edition of his Poems, by George Chalmers, Eſq.

A Zealous genealogiſt could eaſily trace Allan Ramſay to the family of the Earl of Dalhouſie. His father was Robert Ramſay, who inherited, as it were, the management of Lord Hopeton's lead mines in Crawford-moor; his grandfather was Robert Ramſay, a writer in Edinburgh, who had the management of the ſame mines; his great-grandfather was Captain John Ramſay, the ſon of Ramſay of Cockpen, who was a brother of Ramſay of Dalhouſie. Of this genealogy our poet ſpeaks proudly, when he recollects

> Dalhouſie of an auld deſcent,
> My chief, my ſtoup, my ornament.

His mother was Alice Bower, whoſe father had been brought from Derbyſhire, to inſtruct Lord Hopeton's miners in their art; his grandmother was Janet Douglas, a daughter of Douglas of Muthil; and our bard was careful to remember, with the exultation of genius, that

> He was a poet ſprung from a Douglas loin.

He was born on the 15th of October 1686, in the upper ward of Lanarkſhire. Ramſay has himſelf deſcribed the place of his birth with picturesque minuteneſs:

> Of Craufurd-moor, born in Lead-hill,
> Where mineral ſprings Glengouir fill,
> Which joins ſweet flowing Clyde,
> Between auld Craufurd-Linſay's towers,
> And where Deneetnie rapid pours
> His ſtream through Glotta's tide *.

In theſe wilds, did our bard remain during fifteen years, deriving from the pariſh ſchoolmaſter ſuch lore as he poſſeſſed, and learning from experience,

> How haleſome 'tis to ſnuff the cawler air,
> And all the ſweets it bears, when void of care.

But this felicity did not laſt long. His firſt misfortune conſiſted in loſing, while he was yet an infant, his father, who died before he had himſelf paſſed his five-and-twentieth year; and his next unhappineſs aroſe from the marriage of his mother, ſoon after the death of his father, to Mr Crichton, one of the very ſmall landholders of the country, which is occupied by the great families of Hamilton and Douglas. Theſe ſad events

* Ramſay's petition to the Whin-buſh Club.

events left Ramſay without property, or the means of procuring any. And while Scotland was not yet buſied with manufactures, nor enriched by commerce, the beſt reſource, which occurred to his relations, who had other objects of affection, was to bind him an apprentice to a wig-maker *.

With this deſign, Ramſay was ſent to Edinburgh in 1701, during the fifteenth year of his age. Had he behaved amiſs as an apprentice, we ſhould have heard of his miſconduct, when he was attacked, as a writer, by thoſe, who ſpared none of the aſperities of reproach. The ſilence of a ſatirical enemy an author may well enjoy as praiſe.

In 1712, he married Chriſtian Roſs, the daughter of an inferior lawyer in Edinburgh. In the ſubſequent year, ſhe brought him his eldeſt ſon Allan, who inherited his father's genius, and roſe to eminence both as a painter and a ſcholar. For ſeveral years, ſhe brought him a child every twelvemonth; a fruitfulneſs this, of which the poet delighted to boaſt. His diſpoſition for ſociability prompted him to court the ſociety of clubs, during a clubical period. Among his poems he has left a petition for admittance into the Whinbuſh Club, a ſociety of gentlemen of Lanarkſhire, who met partly to enjoy the pleaſure of mirth, perhaps as much to exerciſe the beneficence of charity to indigent perſons of the ſame ſhire. The petitioner founds his claim on the place of his nativity:

> By birth my title's fair,
> To bend wi' ye, and ſpend wi' ye
> An evening, and gaffaw.

It was an age of clubs, when Ramſay began to enter into life, with a ſtrong deſire to give, and to receive, the pleaſures of conviviality. In May 1712, there was eſtabliſhed at Edinburgh the Eaſy Club, conſiſting of young men, who poſſeſſed talents, and vivacity, and who wiſhed to paſs ſtated evenings in free converſation, and ſocial mirth. Of this club, Ramſay appears to have been an original member†: and as the fundamental conſtitution of it required, that each member ſhould aſſume ſome characteriſtic name, he choſe the well-known appellation of Iſaac Bickerſtaff. After a while, the Eaſy Club, affecting great independence, reſolved to adopt Scotiſh patrons, in place of Engliſh names: Ramſay now choſe for his new denomination the more poetical name of Gawin Douglas.

* Some writers have ſaid, that Ramſay was a barber, becauſe he was a wig-maker, conſidering the two trades as co-incident in that age. That Ramſay, when he entered life, was a wig-maker, is certain, from his frequent admiſſions, and from the pariſh regiſter, which records the baptiſm of his children; and which calls him a periwig-maker, in 1713, in 1714, in 1715, and in 1716. He was a burgeſs of Edinburgh, not by birth, but by ſervice as an apprentice to a wig-maker:

> Born to nae lairdſhip, mair's the pity!
> Yet deniſon of this fair city.

There are neither facts, nor circumſtances, which intimate that he was a barber; on the other hand, the ſatiriſts, who were ſtudious to collect every topic of degradation, when facts were known, never call him a barber. The wig-makers do not form any of the forty-two corporations of that city.—(Maitland's Hiſt. Ed. 313, 14.) When the ſurgeons and barbers were conjointly incorporated in 1505, it was eſtabliſhed as a bye-law, that none ſhall act as a barber who was not free of that craft.—(Ib. 297.) In 1682, the ſurgeons threw off the barbers, who, however, remained dependant on them till 1722: but the town council recommended to the ſurgeons to ſupply the citizens with a ſufficient number of qualified perſons to ſhave and cut hair.—(Ib. 296.) In 1722, the barbers were ſeparated from the ſurgeons, and formed into a corporate body with excluſive privileges. —(Ib. 313, 14.) The inveſtigation of this point is of no other importance than that it is always intereſting to detect error, and ever pleaſing to propagate truth.

† I quote the MS. tranſactions of the Eaſy Club.

glas. Our repreſentative of the learned Biſhop of Dunkeld, the Scotiſh tranſlator of Virgil, occaſionally amuſed the Club with appropriate poetry: and, on the 2d of February 1715, he was choſen poet-laureat to the club, whoſe hilarity, however, was ſuppreſſed by the rebellion of 1715. One of its laſt acts, on the 12th of May, was to declare, "that "D Pitcairn, and Gawin Douglas "(Ramſay,) having behaved themſelves three years as good mem"bers of this club, were adjudged "to be gentlemen *." From this declaration, we may eaſily perceive, what is indeed apparent on their recorded tranſactions, that Ramſay regarded his attendance on the club, as part of the buſineſs of life; while his aſſociates as they were young, had their ſtudies to proſecute, and their eſtabliſhments to form.

As a juvenile poet, Ramſay has left nothing which could bring to our recollection the infantine performances of Cowley, Milton, or Pope, who liſped in numbers, at the dawn of life. Ramſay only began to read poetry in his twentieth year, to feel the influence of emulation, and to lay the foundation of his fame, and fortune †. He firſt began to write in 1711; for in his letter to Smibert, the painter, he ſays,

Frae twenty-five to five-and forty
My muſe was neither ſwear nor ſorty.

Yet, his earlieſt production, which is at preſent known, was preſented by him, in 1712, to "The moſt happy members of the Eaſy Club:"—

While he was yet unknown to fame, and unpractiſed in the art of book making, our poet-laureat made uſe of the Eaſy Club as a convenient place of publication. In this familiar ſociety, he produced his ſatirical elegy on Maggy Johnſton; which, with ſimilar poems, he ſoon after reviſed, and publiſhed. In the club

* MS. tranſactions of the Eaſy Club.

† In one of his epiſtles to Hamilton of Gilbertfield, Ramſay tells him:

When I begoud firſt to cun verſe,
And cou'd your Ardry Whins rehearſe,
Where Bonny Heck ran faſt and fierce,
It warm'd my breaſt;
Then emulation did me pierce,
Whilk ſince ne'er ceaſt.

"The laſt dying words of Bonny Heck," a famous grey-hound, which was written by Wanton Willie, the poet juſt mentioned, was firſt publiſhed in 1706, in the Choice Collection of Scots Poems, by Watſon. As Ramſay was born in 1686, he was now twenty. It is curious to remark, that the Epitaph on Habbie Simpſon, which was publiſhed by Watſon in the ſame Collection, was deemed by Ramſay, when he began to read poetry, the ſtandard of perfection: for he praiſed his correſpondent Hamilton, as having, in his poetical performances,

——hit the ſpirit to a tittle,
Of ſtandart Habby.

The reading of Ramſay was ſoon extended to the poetry of very different maſters; of Dryden and Addiſon, of Prior and Pope. When the nobleſt verſion of the Iliad appeared, in 1718, Ramſay read it over thrice; and thereupon addreſſed an ode to Pope, which was, no doubt, welcome to a mind, that was not inſenſible to flattery, and which diſcreetly concluded:

Henceforward I'll not tempt my fate
On dazzling rays to ſtare,
Leſt I ſhould tine dear ſelf-conceit,
And read and write nae mair.

It is eaſy to trace, in the poetry of Ramſay, how much he improved his original powers by ſuch poetical ſtudies: we may ſee, in ſome of his Engliſh pieces, after "he had three "times read the Iliad o'er," a facility of verſification, and a flow of numbers, which Ramſay owed to the ſchool of Pope.

club too, he read an elegy on the death of the celebrated Dr Pitcairn, who died in 1713; which, though printed by the club, was rejected by the author, when he re-publiſhed his poems, becauſe it was at once political and perſonal; and he perhaps regarded it merely as—

—— the moanings of an infant muſe.
Who wants its nurſe: he's gone who did infuſe
In us the principles of wit and ſenſe.

From the year 1715, our poet ſeems to have paid leſs attention to his amuſement, and more regard to his intereſt. He wrote many petty poems, which from time to time he publiſhed, at a proportionate price. In this form, his poetry was at that time attractive: and the women of Edinburgh were wont to ſend out their children, with a penny, to buy "Ramſay's laſt piece." After a while, he attracted, by his facility, and naturalneſs, the notice of perſons of higher rank, and better taſte. He was, indeed, diligent to gain friends by panegyrics, and attentive to loſe none by his ſatire; as his ſatiric muſe properly confined her reprehenſions to crimes, and not to perſons.

On thoſe principles, he publiſhed, about the year 1716, the "Chriſt's-Kirk on the Green," a ludicrous poem of James I. of Scotland; "from "an old manuſcript collection of Scots poems, wrote an hundred and fifty years ago." This alluſion is obviouſly to the well-known collection of Scotiſh poetry by Bannatyne. Ramſay had confidence enough in his own powers, to add a ſecond canto; and "this ſecond part having "ſtood its ground, he was induced "to keep a little more company with "thoſe comical characters," by adding a third canto. The three cantos were by Ramſay publiſhed together in 1718. Such was their popular reception, that the fifth edition of them was publiſhed in 1722.—Whether Ramſay critically underſtood the poetical language of the royal poet, I know not: but he certainly publiſhed, without a commentary, what has puzzled all the commentators; though king James's ludicrous language may have been underſtood by the vulgar, who did not fetch their knowledge from ſo diſtant a ſource *.

He found, in William Hamilton of Gilbertfield, a genius analogous to his own, who having congenial propenſities, readily entered into a reciprocation of metrical epiſtles. This gentleman, who was a ſon of Hamilton of Ladylands, went early into the army, and became diſtinguiſhed, during his latter days, by the title of "the lieutenant." He was one of the chief contributors to Watſon's "Choice Collection." After amuſing himſelf with Ramſay, he produced, in 1722, a new edition of "the Life of Wallace;" wherein the old words were modernized, and the original narrative was paraphraſed. By this performance, which was publiſhed by ſubſcription, he loſt much of his character with perſons of taſte: he vitiated the facts by his paraphraſe, and perverted the language of Blind Harry by his alterations. From Gilbertfield, whence he

* Ramſay prefixed, as a motto, a couplet from "the maiſt reverend Virgil" of Gawin Douglas:

Conſider it werly rede ofter than anys,
Weil at anes blenk ſe poetry not tane is.

As if this language were not ſufficiently obſcure, our editor wittily cauſed this couplet to be printed in Greek types, with blundering inaccuracy: from that time to the preſent the blunders have been continued, as the meaning was miſunderſtood.—(See vol. i. p. 259.) The truth is, that the powers of the Greek letters are inadequate to convey the ſound, and ſenſe, of Gawin Douglas's Scotiſh.

he ſent out this injudicious work, he removed to Letterick in Lanarkſhire, where he died in Auguſt 1751, at a very advanced age. This perſon muſt be diſtinguiſhed from Hamilton of Bangour, a contemporary poet of a higher quality, who was alſo connected, by his good offices, with Ramſay.

Meantime, our poet buſied himſelf, in collecting into one volume his various poems, which he publiſhed, in the dignified form of a quarto, during the year 1721, when the poet was thirty-five. This volume began with "The Morning Interview;" and ended with "The Concluſion," after the manner of Horace "Ad Librum ſuum:"

——— Gae ſpread my fame;
Away, and fix me an immortal name:
Ages to come ſhall thee revive,
And gar thee wi' new honours live.

His popularity, at this epoch, may be inferred from the numerous liſt of ſubſcribers, which conſiſted of all, who were either eminent, or fair, in Scotland. It is ſuppoſed that, by this volume, which Ruddiman printed, the poet acquired four hundred guineas. Several copies of recommendatory verſes, which were prefixed, neceſſarily tended to promote his profit, and to ſpread his praiſe. Among thoſe panegyriſts, the moſt prominent was Joſiah Burchet, who died in October 1746, after he had ſat in ſix parliaments, and been ſecretary of the admiralty for almoſt half a century *. By Sir William Scot of Thirleſtane, Baronet, who was a contemporary Latin poet of no inconſiderable powers, Ramſay was placed in the temple of Apollo †.

Buoyed up by ſuch flattery from friends, our poet ſeems to have diſregarded his enemies, as unworthy of his notice: "I have been honoured with three or four ſatires; but "they are ſuch, that ſeveral of my "friends alledge I wrote them myſelf, to make the world believe I "have no foes but fools ‡."

To this volume was prefixed a print of Ramſay, by Smibert, who drew his firſt breath in the Graſs Market of Edinburgh, the ſon of a dyer, and was bred a coach-painter: but travelling into Italy for inſtruction, he painted portraits, on his return, at London, till he was induced, by the faſcination of biſhop Berkeley, to emigrate with him to Bermudas, and thence to New England. Smibert was born in 1684, and died at Boſton in 1751.

The ſucceſs of Ramſay, we may eaſily ſuppoſe, did not leſſen his deſire of profit, nor diminiſh his emulation of fame. He produced his Fables and Tales in 1722; his Tale of Three Bonnets in 1722: and his Fair Aſſembly in 1723; his poem on Health in 1724, while he ſtill lived at the ſign of the Mercury, in the great ſtreet of Edinburgh, oppoſite to the Croſs Well.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT

* Gent. Mag. 568. Burchet left behind him a "Hiſtory of the Navy," which is now nearly forgotten. This gentleman ſeems to have been greatly captivated by Ramſay's muſe;

Go on, fam'd bard, the wonder of our days,
And crown thy head with never-fading bays;
While grateful Britons do thy lines revere,
And value as they ought, their Virgil here.

† See the "Selecta Poemata" of Dr Pitcairn, Sir William Scot, and Thomas Kincaid, which were publiſhed by Freebairn in 1727, and re-publiſhed by Millar in 1729, p. 127. "Effigies Allani Ramſæi, poetæ Scoti, inter cæteras poetarum imagines, in templo Apollinis ſuſpenſa." The learned and elegant Sir William Scot, of Thirleſtane, died at Edinburgh on the 8th of October 1725.

‡ The preface to the 4to of 1721.

ACCOUNT OF THE MASSACRES IN PARIS IN SEPTEMBER 1792.

From Mercier's Picture of Paris.

FUTURE generations will refuſe to believe, that ſuch execrable crimes have ever taken place among a civilized people, in preſence of the legiſlative body, under the eyes and by the will of the depoſitaries of the law, in a city peopled with eight hundred thouſand inhabitants, who remained motionleſs, and ſtruck with ſtupor, at the ſight of a handful of wretches, hired for the perpetration of crimes. The number of aſſaſſins did not exceed three hundred; and in this number we muſt comprehend the *quidams* (the ſomebodys) who, in the inſide of the priſon, had conſtituted themſelves judges of the priſoners.

The promoters of anarchy, the movers of the people, in ſhort, the accomplices of the crime, never ceaſed exclaiming, that a great conſpiracy would break out in Paris, in the firſt days of September. No one, alas! will now conteſt with them that truth, which the event has juſtified in ſo atrocious and cruel manner; but in order to know the conſpirators, and of what nature was their conſpiracy, we muſt examine its ſource. In eſtabliſhing a chain of facts, no ſupernatural penetration will be neceſſary to convince us, that theſe maſſacres were the work of that devouring faction, which at length attained dominion by robbery and aſſaſſination.

Whatever be the horror with which theſe days of blood and oppreſſion inſpire me, I would continually recal them to the remembrance of the Pariſians, till they have the courage to avenge them. The ſituation of the city ſeeming to exact a more active and extenſive kind of vigilance, the council-general of the commune created a committee of twelve commiſſaries. The partizans of the maſſacres, undoubtedly, will not aſſert that the diamonds and jewels of the perſons arreſted were ſuſpicious. Nevertheleſs they took poſſeſſion both of perſons and property. This ſingle fact is ſufficient to give the key of the maſſacres. When you aſk the anarchiſts, why the committee of inſpection cauſed property as well as perſons to be ſwept away, they can give no anſwer. The depots made at the committee of inſpection, proceeded from the effects taken out of the Tuilleries, and from thoſe who were there arreſted, ſuch as Laporte, and Septeuil, who had abandoned their houſes, and their riches, at the time of the domiciliary viſits which preceded the maſſacres.

The magazines of the depot were the halls of the offices of the committee of inſpection; it was notorious, that in this office the trunks, boxes, &c. were ſtore. There was, moreover, in the hall, one or two great preſſes, which were filled with objects of great value, On another floor, indeed, were placed matters little worthy the attention of theſe men of prey, ſuch as piſtols, ſabres, muſkets, tuck-ſticks, &c. In this cavern, the maſſacres of September were imagined: in this abominable den ſentence of death was pronounced againſt *eight thouſand* Frenchmen, impriſoned for the moſt part without any legiſlative motive, without denunciation, without any trace of crime, only by the will and pleaſure of the banditti of the committee of inſpection.

Some days before the maſſacres, the members of the committee, terrified at this violation of principles, affected by the frightful ſpectacle of a multitude of citizens ſhut up at the mayoralty, who proteſted againſt their arreſt, and loudly demanded to be made acquainted with the motives;

theſe commiſſaries propoſed to employ day and night in interrogating them, in order to ſet at liberty thoſe who were impriſoned without cauſe, and to remand ſuch as were liable to be taken before the tribunals.

The 2d of September, news was brought that the town of Verdun was taken by the Pruſſians, who, added the retailers of this news, had been introduced by the treaſon of the Verdunois after a feigned reſiſtance. Immediately the alarm guns were fired, the call to arms was beaten, and the toſin began to ſound. Municipal officers on horſeback ride to the public ſquares, confirm this news, and make proclamations, in order to excite the citizens to march againſt the enemy. At the firſt ſtroke of the toſin, every one enquired why, on the appearance of the leaſt danger, Paris was to be thrown into alarm, and its inhabitants ſtruck with terror, inſtead of having their minds inſpired with that kind of energy which belongs to warriors, and which is the harbinger of victory? why uſe means which tended rather to enervate their courage? But thoſe who were not in the ſecret of the conſpirators, were ſoon inſtructed by their own experience. Ah! day of diſgrace and mourning! It was at this ſignal that the aſſaſſins were to aſſemble; it was the prelude to the moſt terrible carnage.

The ruffians, marſhalled in bands, marched to the priſons, broke the gates of ſome, made the goalers give up others, and ſeized the victims whom the committee of inſpection had huddled together for fifteen days. Theſe aſſaſſins, armed with ſabres and murderous inſtruments, with arms naked to the elbows, holding in their hands the liſts of proſcriptions which had been made out ſome days before, called over each priſoner by his name. Members of the general council, clothed with the three-coloured ſcarf, and other individuals, took their ſeats, in the hall of the priſon, where was placed a table covered with bottles and glaſſes, around which were grouped the pretended judges, and ſome of the executioners of their ſentences of death. On the middle of the table was placed the regiſter of the priſon.

The aſſaſſins went from one chamber to another, called over each priſoner as his name ſtood on the roll, then led him before the tribunal of blood, who commonly aſked him this queſtion, "Who are you?" As ſoon as the priſoner had given in his name, the cannibals in ſcarfs inſpected the regiſter, and after ſome vague and inſignificant interrogatories, delivered him over to the ſatellites of their cruelty, who led him to the gate of the priſon, where ſtood other aſſaſſins, who maſſacred him with a ferocity unparalleled among the moſt barbarous nations. At the Abbaye priſon, they agreed that each time a priſoner ſhould be let out to the wicket, that pronouncing theſe words —*To the Force*, ſhould be equivalent to the ſentence of death. Thoſe who performed the ſame functions at the Force (a priſon ſo called) that is, the office of executioners, pronounced ſentence by ordering the priſoners to be ſent to the Abbaye. Thoſe who were acquitted were ſet at liberty, and led to ſome diſtance from the priſon amid the cries of *vive la nacion*.

The legiſlative aſſembly deputed ſome of its members to go to the priſons, and preach the law to the ruffians who were breaking it in ſo atrocious a manner. But what influence could reaſon or morality have on aſſaſſins thirſting for blood, the greater part of whom were plunged into the moſt diſguſting intoxication? Such meaſures were neceſſarily ineffectual, no harangues were attended to; nothing but force of arms could tame beings of this deſcription, or the aſſembly in a body ought to have

have gone and formed an inſurmountable rampart around each priſon. The aſſaſſins rejected with menaces every advice and every counſel tending to peace. The abbe Fauchet, biſhop of Calvados, a member of the deputation, was threatened, inſulted, and had nearly become himſelf the victim of the murderers. He withdrew, and made a report to the aſſembly, which was itſelf in a ſtate of ſtupor and degradation, threatened with a total diſſolution by Robeſpierre, who exerciſed an unbounded tyranny over Paris.

If we peruſe the accuſation of the deputy Louvet againſt Robeſpierre, publiſhed in the firſt days of the convention, in which the conduct of this falſe patriot, with reſpect to the legiſlative aſſembly, is laid open to the day, we ſhall there behold that impudent conſpirator attempting to raiſe the dictature on the wrecks of the national repreſentation, nevertheleſs Robeſpierre never ceaſed talking of his civic virtues, and of his diſintereſtedneſs; this wretch left the place of public accuſer to the criminal tribunal of Paris, to retire, as he ſaid, from public life. He had printed, that he was no intriguer, that he deſired no place, that he would accept none, and all at once he found himſelf placed in the council-general of the commune, from whence he mounted to the capitol.

The prieſts impriſoned at the Carmes were all maſſacred, ſave one; they were forced to walk out one after the other, and often two together. At firſt, the aſſaſſins killed them with muſkets, but on the obſervation of a multitude of *women* who were preſent, that that kind of death was too noiſy, they made uſe of ſabres and bayonets. Theſe unhappy victims proſtrated themſelves in the midſt of the court: and during a moment of meditation, abandoned by all nature, without aid, without any other conſolation than the teſtimony of their own conſcience, they lifted up their eyes to heaven, and ſeemed to implore the Supreme Being for pardon on their murderers.

Ye partizans of thoſe murders! ſavage conſpirators! who have never ceaſed deluding the credulous multitude, will you tell us that it was impoſſible for you to arreſt the arms of the murderers? Will you tell us, that it was not in your power to repreſs them? You declared to the departments, by the lying organ of your commiſſaries, that you could not reſtrain the anger of the people. Wretches! You have proſtituted the name of the people, which you never invoked, but to diſhonour and cover with it your own turpitude and guilt! Was it the people, then, who committed theſe execrable crimes? No, the people mourned in ſilence: it was you, ye ferocious adminiſtrators, who, in league with the council general of the commune, and the mercileſs Danton, prepared and executed every thing. It was ye, who with a ſmall number of confidential accomplices, committed theſe crimes in order to enrich yourſelves with the bloody ſpoils of your numerous victims! It is you who made Paris the murderous cavern of the rich, and prepared the miſery of the people, by breaking all the ſocial ties, drying up all the canals of circulation, and deſtroying public confidence, ſo neceſſary, ſo indiſpenſible to the proſperity and happineſs of the whole.

If it were not proved that the opprobrium of the firſt days of September belongs to this adminiſtration, I would bring to recollection two facts which cannot be denied: the payment of 850 livres, made by order of the general-council, to the wine merchant who furniſhed the aſſaſſins at the Force during their horrible execution: and the circumſtance of the committee of inſpection having hired, on the eve of the maſſacre,

the carts which were made use of to transport the dead bodies to the quarries of Charenton.

If the national guard had been called out in the name of the law, which those perfidious and sanguinary chiefs were industrious in palsying, how strong and intrepid would they have proved! The whole world would have risen in a mass; yet were not this national guard, the main body of which has remained pure amid every kind of corruption and plunder, afraid of being accused of acting without orders? Were they not apprehensive, that their desire of punishing crimes would be construed into criminal intentions? Such motives restrained their zeal, and they remained motionless.

I saw the square of the French theatre covered with troops, whom the alarm bell had gathered together. I saw them ready to march, and immediately retire to their quarters, because some one had come with the traitorous news that it was a false alarm, that it was nothing. Heavens! it was nothing. The courts of the Carmes and the abbey were inundated with blood, and filled with corpses, and this was nothing. I saw three hundred men armed, performing their exercise in the Luxembourg gardens, two hundred steps from the priests whom they were massacreing at the Carmes. Would they have remained immoveable, if they had received orders to march against the assassins?

At the gates of the abbey and the other prisons were desolated wives, calling with shrieks on their husbands, separated for ever from them by their murderers: others endured the torture of seeing them massacred at their feet.

The same carnage, the same atrocities, were repeated at the same time in all the prisons in every place where groaned the victims of arbitrary power, these cruelties were exercised, attended with circumstances more or less tragically remarkable.

At the seminary of St Firmin, the priests who were confined, waited peaceably, like the other priests imprisoned at the Carmes, till the municipality of Paris should appoint the day of their departure, and deliver them passports to go out of France, according to a decree which enjoined their exile, and granted them three livres a day for their journey. It is inconteslible, that it depended only on the constituted authorities that this decree should be put in execution before the massacres, but the priests were reserved for this day. They were mutilated, and torn limb from limb. At St Firmin, it was thought a pleasant amusement to throw them head-long from the roof to the ground. At the Salpetriere, those monsters murdered thirteen women, after having violated several. At the Bicetre, the keeper seeing a horde of these assassins on their march, put himself in a posture of defence. He had pointed two pieces of cannon, and at the moment that he was about to discharge them, he received a mortal wound. The assassins triumphant, left not a single prisoner alive.

At the prison of the Chatelet, the same carnage and the same ferocity took place: nothing escaped the rage of these cannibals: whoever was a prisoner, appeared to them worthy of the same treatment. At the Force they remained five days. Madame, the ci-devant princess of Lamballe was there imprisoned. Her sincere attachment to the wife of Louis XVI. was all her crime in the eyes of the multitude. She had acted no part amid all our agitations, and nothing could render her suspected to the people, to whom she was known only by her multiplied acts of beneficence. The most exaggerated writers, the most ferocious declaimers, had

had never mentioned her in any of their papers.

The 3d of September she was called down to the office at the Force: she appeared before the bloody tribunal composed of a few individuals. It surely required a kind of supernatural courage to support the aspect of those murderers, covered with blood. Several voices were heard amid the croud, demanding pardon for madame de Lamballe. The assassins seemed undecided, and spared her for a moment, but immediately after she received several strokes, fell bathed in her blood, and expired. Her head and breasts were instantly cut off, her body was opened, her heart torn out, her head was afterward stuck on a pike, and borne throughout Paris: her body was dragged after it at some distance. The tigers who had thus mutilated her, amused themselves with the barbarous pleasure of going to the Temple, and showing her head and her heart to Louis XVI. and his family. Every thing most hideous and most deliberately cruel that horror could conceive, was exercised on the body of madame de Lamballe.

I can add no more. This I can attest, that every man of humanity in the convention made the greatest exertions during three months to search after and prosecute those abominable assassins, and that every motion to this effect was constantly rejected by the mountain-party. It was in order to escape the vengeance of the law, and from the fear of exemplary punishment, that they entered into the conspiracy o fthe 31st of May, imagining that further murders were the most effectual means of washing out the traces of their former crimes.

When we reflect, that it was under this bloody planet that the labours of the national convention began, we ought to reverence the courage of those who accepted this dangerous office. The very great majority were disposed to follow no other path than that of justice and virtue. The revolution was completed, the throne demolished, a small minority hard, arrogant, ignorant, and ferocious, were resolved to go on revolutionizing. The divinity Marat was placed on the foreground, and his apostle Robespierre, his hands withered and dried with convulsive twitchings, clung to the tribune, where he descanted on his virtues, while the partizans of desperate demagogy insolently assumed the title of republicans, and called the true republicans, the founders of the republic, the most pure and liberal writers, Federalists, a name which they had themselves invented.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL INNS OF COURT.

From Ireland's Picturesque Views of the Inns of Court.

The Inner Temple—Knights Templars, &c.

IN the time of Henry II, the knights templars had a house in Holborn, in the vicinity of Southampton buildings, from whence they removed, for convenience, to another habitation, opposite to a street then called New street, now Chancery-lane.

The origin of this order, says Stowe, took place about the year 1118, in the following manner: "Certain noblemen horsemen, religiously bent, bound themselves by vow, in the hands of the patriarch of Jerusalem, to serve Christ, after the manner of regular canon, in chastity and obedience, and to renounce their own proper wills for ever. The first of which order was Hugh Paganus (i. e. Pain) and Geffrey de S. Audomare. They having no certain habitation,

bitation, Baldwin, king of Jeruſalem, granted unto them a dwelling-place in his palace, by the Temple." Their firſt profeſſion was to protect the pilgrims coming to viſit the ſepulchre, and to guard the highways. About ten years after the firſt eſtabliſhment, they wore a white habit, by order of Honorius the ſecond, then pope, and afterward, in the time of pope Eugenius, they bare croſſes of red cloth on their uppermoſt garments. Many noblemen, in all parts of Chriſtendom, became brethren of this order, and built temples in moſt of the cities and great towns. In England this was their chief houſe, though they had many other temples in Cambridge, Briſtol, Canterbury, Dover, Warwick and other places. This Temple in London was often made uſe of as a ſtorehouſe for treaſures for ſuch as judged themſelves inſecure in other places.

Theſe treaſures, however, we find were not ſo ſacred here as the owners imagined, for Matthew Paris relates, that in the year 1230, Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, being a priſoner in the Tower, the king was informed he had much treaſure laid up in this new temple, under the cuſtody of the knights templars; and the maſter of the Temple being examined therein, and confeſſing there were monies, &c. delivered into his charge, the king ſent his treaſurer and juſticier of the exchequer to the ſaid Hubert, earl of Kent, to require him to reſign his treaſure into his hands. The money was faithfully told, and, together with veſſels of gold and ſilver, and many precious ſtones of conſiderable value, of which an inventory was taken, was afterwards laid up in the treaſury of the crown.

In the year 1245, the nuncio of pope Innocent reſided in this Temple, and that pope commanded the biſhops of England to carry to his nuncio 6000 marks, which was, however, prevented by the interdiction of king Henry.

In 1283, Edward I, taking with him one Robert Waleran, and others, came to the Temple, where calling for the keeper of the treaſury-houſe, as if he intended to ſee his mother's jewels, that were laid up there to be ſafely kept, he entered into the houſe, breaking the coffers of certain perſons, that had likewiſe brought their money thither, and he took away from thence valuables to the amount of 1000l. About this period, the Templers became ſo rich, that they were enabled to entertain the nobility, the foreign ambaſſadors, and even the prince himſelf. Matthew Paris inveighs againſt them bitterly for their pride, which led them to diſdain other orders, and rank themſelves with the nobility, although their original poverty was ſo abject, that they could afford only one horſe to ſerve two of them; and Stowe ſays, "in token whereof, they grave on their ſeal two men riding on one horſe."

In the reign of Edward II. in 1308, the Templars in England, as alſo in other parts of Chriſtendom, were apprehended and committed to divers priſons, and in 1310, a provincial council was held at London againſt them, upon accuſations of hereſy and other crimes. They denied all the charges except one or two, and pleading guilty to theſe, they were condemned to perpetual penance in ſeveral monaſteries, where they behaved themſelves with modeſty and decorum. Philip le Bel, king of France, cauſed them to be condemned by a general council, and thus procured their overthrow.

According to Fabian, Philip, having ſeized their poſſeſſions in France, applied them to his own uſe, and, not ſatisfied with this ſpoil, he cauſed ſixty of them to be publicly burnt in Paris.

So enormous were the riches of this

this order at its diſſolution, that it was found poſſeſſed of 16,000 manors.

Middle Temple—Regulations in Dreſs, &c.

In the fourth year of the reign of Philip and Mary, it was ordered, that none of this ſociety ſhould thenceforth wear any great bryches in their horſes, made after the Danith, Spaniſh, or Almon faſhion; or lawnde upon their capps, or cut doublets, upon pain of three ſhillings and fourpence forfeiture for the firſt default, and the ſecond time to be expelled the houſe: and in the 26th Elizabeth the following orders for apparel were made.

1. That no great ruff ſhould be worn

2. Nor any white colour in doublets or hoſen.

3. Nor any facing of velvet in gownes, but by ſuch as were of the bench.

4. That no gentleman ſhould walk in the ſtreets in their cloaks but in gownes.

5. That no hat, or long, or curled hayr be worn.

6. Nor any gownes, but ſuch as were of a ſad colour.

"In Charles the Firſt's reign many regulations were made for the good government of the ſociety of the Middle Temple, viz. that no foreigner or other, not of the ſocieties, ſhall be permitted to lodge there, that no common attorney or ſolicitor be admitted, no utter barriſter publicly to practiſe at any bar at Weſtminſter, till he have been three years at the bar; and that none be admitted to the bar under eight years continuance, and who have kept exerciſes in the houſe, and at the inns of chancery, according to the orders of the houſe."

There are no lands nor revenues belonging to this houſe, to induce or encourage the ſtudent to ſtudy by means of a ſtipend or ſalary; which, ſays an old writer quaintly on the ſubject, "is the occaſion that many a good wit, for lack of exhibition, is compelled to give over and forſake ſtudy, before he have any perfyte knowledge in the law, and to fall to practiſing, and become a typler in the law." From the following remark of the ſame authors, we may fairly preſume, that at the time of which he ſpeaks, the inns of court were by no means calculated for the ſtudy of the law. The ſtudents, he obſerves, have for the moſt part their ſtudies and places of learning, ſo ſet that they are much troubled with the noiſe of walking and communication of them that be no learners; and in term time they are ſo unquieted by clients, and ſervants of clients that reſort to ſuch as are attorneys and practiſing, that the ſtudents may as quietly ſtudy in the open ſtreets as in their ſtudies. They likewiſe complain that they have no place to walk in, and talk and confer on their learnings, but in the church, which all the term times hath in it no more quietneſs than the pervyſe (purlieus) of Pawles, by occaſion of the confluence of ſuch as are ſuiters in the law."

Lincoln's Inn Fields—Sir Joſeph Jekyll.

From the terrace of the gardens (of Lincoln's inn) we are preſented with a noble and ſpacious view of Lincoln's-inn-fields, one of the largeſt ſquares in Europe. In 1618, this ſpot was, by a commiſſion from the king, entruſted to the Lord Chancellor Bacon, the Earls of Worceſter, Pembroke, Arundel, &c. In this commiſſion it was ſtated, that the ground called Lincoln's-Inn-Fields was much planted round with dwelling-houſes and lodgings of noblemen and gentlemen of quality; but, at the ſame time, it was deformed by cottages and mean buildings, encroach-

croachments on the fields, and nuiſances to the neighbourhood. The commiſſion was therefore to reform thoſe grievances, and to frame and reduce thoſe fields, called cup-fields and purſe-fields; both for ſweetneſs, conformity, and comelineſs, into ſuch walks, partitions, or other plots, and and in ſuch ſort, manner, and form, both for public health and pleaſure, as by the ſaid Inigo Jones is, or ſhall be drawn, by way of map. Thus authorized, Inigo drew the ground plot, and gave it the exact dimenſions of one of the pyramids of Egypt. Lindſey-houſe, on the weſt ſide, and moſt of the buildings in that row, were deſigned from the plans of this great artiſt; and here we cannot but regret, that the whole ſquare was not finiſhed by the ſame maſterly hand. This was moſt probably occaſioned by a jarring of intereſts, which too frequently occurred in this country on ſimilar occaſions; for it is no eaſy matter to unite the public ſentiments for either ornament or convenience, where private property is concerned.

For many years after the death of Inigo Jones, this place continued in a ſtate of neglect and ruin; at preſent it is certainly reſcued from any ſuch diſgrace, and preſents a grand diſplay of national wealth, with no ſmall degree of taſte in the application of it. Before Lincoln's-inn-fields was railed in, they uſed to break horſes on this ſpot; and Sir Joſeph Jekyll, about the year 1740, having been active in bringing a bill into parliament to raiſe the price of gin, became very obnoxious to the poor; and, when walking one day in the fields, at the time of breaking in the horſes, the populace threw him down and trampled on him; from which treatment his life was in great danger. I am informed, though I do not remember the circumſtance, that in one of Hogarth's prints a low character is repreſented as chalking upon a wall the letters Sir J. J. and drawing a gibbet under them; in alluſion, perhaps, to the averſion of the above-mentioned baronet to the favourite liquor of the inferior orders of ſociety.

Rolls Chapel—Pietro Torregiani.

The preſent chapel of the Rolls is reported to be the work of Inigo Jones. It was begun in 1617, and finiſhed at the expence of 2000l. It is ſmall, and has attached to it a peculiar air of gloom and ſolemnity. The monument of John Yonge, L. L. D. who was appointed maſter of the rolls in 1510, and died in 1517, particularly deſerves our notice. This figure reſts on a ſarcophagus, and is habited in a long red gown and a deep ſquare cap. It is the work of Pietro Torregiani, a very eminent Florentine, who was brought into England by ſome merchants, and entertained in the ſervice of Henry VIII; for whom he executed many works in marble, braſs, &c. for which he received liberal prices.

When Lord Orford ſays, "he was placed, in his own country, in competition with Michael Angelo, his merits are not to be queſtioned; and I think myſelf juſtified in ſaying, that the face of Dr Yonge is ſo wonderfully executed, I have no doubt of its being from a caſt after his death. The head of our Saviour, and two cherubims, are introduced above, with all the ſuperſtitious zeal of the artiſt; though, to keep on terms with Henry, we are told that he renounced his faith.

From England the artiſt viſited Spain, and was employed on many works of genius; among others, in carving an image of the Virgin Mary; which, not having completed to his wiſh, he, in a fit of paſſion, broke to pieces. For the raſhneſs of this act, he was accuſed of hereſy, was thrown into the inquiſition, tried, and

and condemned. The execution was, however, reſpited; but he became melancholy mad, and ſtarved himſelf to death, at Seville, in 1522, in the fiftieth year of his age.

The preſent reſidence of the maſter of the rolls was built at the expence of government.

Weſtminſter Hall.

The ſtyle of building here preſerved is the true Gothic; or, rather, in the more modern phraſe, the Saracenic. There is a prevalent maſſiveneſs in its appearance. This is to be imputed to a neglect of the buildings, or to an intentional mutilation of thoſe parts of it that were their principal relief and ornament. This ſhameful negligence, in not preſerving the original parts, is moſt conſpicuous in the removal of the figures in the front; and in the concealment of them, by the erection of thoſe nuiſances, the coffee-houſes, at the entrance.

The Gothic points of the niches are ſtill diſcernible over part of the exchequer coffee-houſe; and the whole-length figures, in the niches beneath, we have great reaſon to believe are yet ſtanding. In an ancient print, which we have ſeen, of this building, publiſhed before the coffee-houſes were erected, the figures all appeared perfect, and in courſe gave great relief to the general elevation. We cannot but ſincerely regret the ſad innovations that have been made along this whole range of buildings, by projections of ſheds, porter ſhops, and other excreſcences of the meaneſt character; which, being here huddled promiſcuouſly together, conceal from the public eye every veſtige of antiquity, and deface the beauties of works that did honour to the age in which they were erected, and which ſhould ever have been conſidered as ſacred relics of the labour and ingenuity of our anceſtors. The front of the hall is greatly in a ſtate of decay; but, it is to be hoped, will not much longer eſcape the attention due to ſuch a ſpecimen of ancient architecture and regal munificence.

Of the grand gothic niche, or receſs, within the great arch at the entrance of the hall, we are concerned to remark, that, by a peculiar negligence attending this once elegant part of the ſtructure, the beautiful groined head is totally loſt; and the ſmall Gothic pillars, as well as thoſe from which the arch or doorway ſprings, are in the laſt ſtate of ruin.

On entering this noble hall, impreſſed as the mind of every one muſt be at its vaſt magnificence, we are naturally led to regret the neceſſity there was, a few years ſince, to raiſe the floor, or pavement, ſix or ſeven feet, by which means the grand ſymmetry of the building is loſt; and an eye but little accuſtomed to juſt proportions, will, at the firſt glance, diſcern the want of height. This is reputed to be the largeſt room in Europe, unſupported by pillars. The roof is aſſerted by ſome to be conſtructed of Iriſh oak, which has a reputation over that of other countries, by poſſeſſing the peculiar property of reſiſting the worm. By others it is ſaid to have been built of cheſnut wood.

The roof is ſupported by thirteen Gothic ribs, of a noble dimenſion, ſpringing from the centre of each pier. It is in many places adorned with angels ſupporting the arms of Richard II. and of Edward the Confeſſor. The ſtone moulding, that runs round the hall, has likewiſe many devices, alluſive to Richard II. the hart couchant under a tree. Their conſtruction has been juſtly admired for its ſimplicity and elegance. The whole roof, as well as the more ancient parts of the hall, is in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. The ſky-lights and dormer windows in the roof, are evidently modern additions, and rather

ther interfere with the general ſimplicity of it. Yet, notwithſtanding, the lights produced from them will afford to the eye of the painter a brilliant variety of tints, diffuſing themſelves over this richly ornamented roof.

Weſtminſter hall was built in 1097, by William Rufus; its original length was, according to Stowe, 270 feet, and its breadth 74. When the king heard men ſay that this hall was too great, he anſwered and ſaid: "This hall is not big enough by the one half, and is but a bed-chamber, in compariſon of that I mean to make." It was repaired by Thomas Becket, in 1163, and, in 1397, in the reign of Richard II. it underwent ſo thorough a repair, that it may not be improperly ſaid to have been rebuilt; for "the walls windows, and roof, were taken down and new made, with a ſtately porch, and divers lodgings of a marvellous work, and with great coſts." Theſe expences were defrayed, by granting a licence to ſtrangers who were baniſhed, or had fled their countries, and had taken refuge here.

This hall has been principally uſed for Chriſtmas and other grand feaſts; and, in the year 1236, the twentieth of Henry III. we find it applied to the noble purpoſes of charity. The king's treaſurer was then commanded to cauſe ſix thouſand poor helpleſs people to be fed here; "and when the king knoweth the charge thereof, he would allow it in the accounts."

To enumerate all the princely treats and tournaments held here, would be tedious, and foreign to our purpoſe; yet we cannot omit mentioning two or three of the moſt material. One feaſt, held here in 1243, when Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. kept feaſt here on his marriage with Cincia, daughter to the counteſs of Provence; at which feaſt were told *triginta millia*, 30,000 diſhes of meat at the dinner.

In the reign of Edward II. the feaſt of Pentecoſt is not unworthy notice. A petition was here preſented to the king, by a female on horſeback, complaining that he had not fully rewarded his ſoldiers.

"The king ſitting royally at the table with his peers about him, there entered a woman, adorned like a minſtrel, ſitting on a great horſe, trapped as minſtrelſy then uſed, who rode round about the tables, ſhowing paſtime, and at length came up to the king's table, and laid before him a letter, and forthwith, turning her horſe, ſaluted every one, and departed.

Our ſovereign lord the king hath nothing courteouſly reſpected his knights, that in his father's time, and alſo in his own, have put forth their perſons to divers perils, and have utterly loſt, or greatly diminiſhed their ſubſtance, for honour of the ſaid king; and he hath enriched abundantly ſuch as have not borne the weight, or get of the buſineſs," &c.

The laſt and moſt magnificent feſtival to which we ſhall advert was that given by Richard II. on completing the repairs of the hall in 1399. Here were duly kept juſtings, and running at tilt; whereunto ſo many people reſorted, that there were ſpent twenty-eight oxen, three hundred ſheep, beſide fowl without number: the king cauſed a gown for himſelf to be made, of gold, garniſhed with pearl and precious ſtones, to the value of 3000 marks. He was guarded by Cheſhire men, and attended by thirteen biſhops, beſide barons, knights, &c. That the houſehold that came every day to meat, conſiſted of 11,000 people; as appeareth by the meſſes told out of the kitchen to 300 ſervitors.

From this account, we can readily believe that the king kept 2000 cooks.

In

In a curious book, publiſhed ſome years ago by the late Guſtavus Brander, Eſq. called the Form of Cury, the luxuries of the table of this monarch will be moſt clearly aſcertained. It was compiled in 1390, by the principal cooks of the kitchen of this epicurean monarch.

Thus various have been the uſes to which this grand edifice has been applied. The poor, as well as the rich, have each, by turns, had their feſtivities; juſtice has invariably and impartially been adminiſtered; parliaments have ſat here; peers have been tried; and one king has here been condemned to death.

The days of chivalry are likewiſe occaſionally renewed in the hall; and a champion, equipped in armour of paſteboard, dares all the world to ſingle combat; in defence of his royal maſter's juſt rights to the crown of theſe realms.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTES OF MUSIC IN ENGLAND, DURING THE PRESENT CENTURY.

DURING the laſt century, whatever attempts were made in muſical drama, the language ſung was always Engliſh. About the end of that century, however, Italian ſinging began to be encouraged, and vocal as well as inſtrumental muſicians from that country began to appear in London. The firſt muſical drama, performed wholly after the Italian manner in recitative for the dialogue or narrative parts, and meaſured melody for the airs, was Arſinoe queen of Cyprus, tranſlated from an Italian opera of the ſame name, written by Stanzani of Bologna. The Engliſh verſion of this opera was ſet to muſic by Thomas Clayton, one of the royal band, in the reign of William and Mary. The ſingers were all Engliſh. The tranſlation of Arſinoe, and the muſic to which it is ſet, are execrable: yet ſuch is the charm of novelty, that this miſerable performance, deſerving neither the name of a drama, by its poetry, nor of an opera by its muſic, ſuſtained 24 repreſentations, and the ſecond year eleven.

Operas, notwithſtanding their deficiencies in poetry, muſic, and performance (no foreign compoſer or eminent ſinger, having yet arrived) became ſo formidable to our actors at the theatres, that it appears from the Daily Courant, January 14, 1707, a ſubſcription was opened "for the encouragement of the comedians acting in the Haymarket, and to enable them to keep the diverſion of plays under a ſeparate intereſt from operas."

Mr Addiſon's opera of Roſamond appeared about this time; but the muſic ſet by Clayton is ſo contemptible, that the merit of the poetry, however great, could not of itſelf long ſupport the piece. The choice of ſo mean a compoſer as Clayton, and Mr Addiſon's partiality to his abilities, betray a want of muſical taſte in that elegant author.

The firſt truly great ſinger who appeared on the ſtage of Britain, was Cavalier Nicolino Grimaldi, commonly known by the name of Nicolini: He was a Neapolitan; and though a beautiful ſinger indeed, was ſtill more eminent as an actor. In the Tadler, the elegance, and propriety of his action are particularly deſcribed. The firſt opera performed wholly in Italian, and by Italian ſingers, was Almahide. As at preſent, ſo at that time, operas were generally performed twice a week.

The year 1710 is diſtinguiſhed in the annals of muſic by the arrival in Britain of George Frederick Handel. Handel had been in the ſervice of the Elector of Hanover, and came firſt to England on a viſit of curioſity.

The fame of this great muſician had penetrated into this country before he himſelf arrived in it; and Aaron Hill, then in the direction of the Haymarket theatre, inſtantly applied to him to compoſe an opera. It was Rinaldo; the admirable muſic of which he produced in a fortnight. Soon after this period appeared, for the firſt time, as an opera ſinger, the celebrated Mrs Anaſtatia Robinſon. Mrs Robinſon, who was the daughter of a portrait painter, made her firſt public exhibitions in the concerts at York-buildings; and acquired ſo much the public favour, that her father was encouraged to take a houſe in Golden ſquare, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing weekly concerts and aſſemblies, in the manner of *Converſazioni*, which became the reſort of the moſt polite audiences.

Soon after Mrs Robinſon accepted of an engagement at the opera, where her ſalary is ſaid to have been 1000l. and her other emoluments equal to that ſum. She quitted the ſtage in conſequence of her marriage with the gallant Earl of Peterborough, the friend of Pope and Swift. By the way, the preſent century has exhibited three inſtances of ladies having been taken off the public theatres to be married to men of high rank. This is the firſt, afterward followed by Miſs Fenton, who became dutcheſs of Bolton, and a lady of Drury-lane theatre, whoſe promotion to the rank of counteſs is too recent to require ſpecifying.

The conducting of the opera having been found to be more expenſive than profitable, it was entirely ſuſpended from 1717 till 1720, when a fund of 50,000l. for ſupporting and carrying it on was ſubſcribed by the firſt perſonages of the kingdom. The ſubſcribers, of whom king George I. was one for 1000l. were formed into a ſociety, and named the "The Royal Academy of Muſic." Handel was commiſſioned to engage the performers: for that purpoſe he went to Dreſden, where Italian operas were at that time performed in the moſt ſplendid manner at the court of Auguſtus Elector of Saxony, then King of Poland.

In the year 1723, the celebrated Franceſca Cuzzoni appeared as a firſt-rate ſinger: and two years afterward arrived her diſtinguiſhed rival, Signora Fauſtina Bordoni.

In a cantabile air, though the notes Cuzzoni added were few, ſhe never loſt an opportunity of enriching the cantilena with the moſt beautiful embelliſhments. Her ſhake was perfect. She poſſeſſed a creative fancy; and ſhe enjoyed the power of occaſionally accelerating and retarding the meaſure in the moſt artificial and able manner, by what in Italy is called the *tempo rubato*. Her high notes were unrivalled in clearneſs and ſweetneſs. Her intonations were ſo juſt and ſo fixed, that it ſeemed as if ſhe had not the power to ſing out of tune.

Fauſtina Bordoni, wife of the celebrated Saxon compoſer, Haſſe, invented a new kind of ſinging, by running diviſions, with a neatneſs and velocity which aſtoniſhed all who heard her. By taking her breath imperceptibly, ſhe had the art of ſuſtaining a note apparently longer than any other ſinger. Her beats and trills were ſtrong and rapid; her intonation perfect. Her profeſſional perfections were enhanced by a beautiful face, fine ſymmetry of figure; and a countenance and geſture on the ſtage which indicated an entire intelligence and poſſeſſion of the ſeveral parts allotted to her. Theſe two angelic performers excited ſo ſignally the attention of the public, that a party ſpirit between the abettors of the one and of the other was formed, as violent, and as inveterate almoſt, as any of thoſe that had ever occurred relative to matters either theological or political; yet ſo diſtinct were

were their ſtyles of ſinging, ſo different their talents, that the praiſe of the one was no reproach to the other.

In leſs than ſeven years, the whole 50,000l. ſubſcribed by the royal academy, beſide the produce of admiſſion to non-ſubſcribers, was expended, and the governors and directors of the ſociety relinquiſhed the idea of continuing their engagements; conſequently, at the cloſe of the ſeaſon, 1727, the whole band of ſingers diſperſed. Handel, however, at his own riſk, after a ſuſpenſion of about a twelvemonth, determined to re-commence the opera: and accordingly engaged a band of performers entirely new.

The ſacred muſical drama, or oratorio, was invented early in the 14th century. Every nation in Europe ſeems firſt to have had recourſe to religious ſubjects for dramatic exhibitions. The oratorios had been common in Italy during the laſt century: they had never been *publicly* introduced in England, till Handel, ſtimulated by the rivalſhip of other adventurers, exhibited in 1753 his oratorios of Eſther, and of Acis and Galatea, the laſt of which he had compoſed twelve years before, for the Duke of Chandos' chapel at Canons. The moſt formidable oppoſition which Handel met with in his conduct of the Italian opera, was a new theatre for exhibiting theſe operas, opened by ſubſcription in Lincoln's Inn Fields, under the conduct of Nicolo Porpora, a reſpectable compoſer. A difference having occurred between Handel and Seneſino, Seneſino had for ſome time deſerted the Haymarket, where Handel managed, and was now engaged at the rival theatre of Lincoln's Inn Fields. To ſupply the place of Seneſino, Handel brought over Careſtini, a ſinger of the moſt extenſive powers. His voice was at firſt a powerful and clear ſoprano: afterward it changed into the fulleſt, fineſt, deepeſt, counter-tenor that has perhaps ever been heard. Careſtini's perſon was tall, beautiful, and majeſtic. He rendered every thing he ſung intereſting, by energy, taſte, and judicious embelliſhment. In the execution of difficult diviſions from the cheſt, his manner was articulate and admirable. It was the opinion of Haſſe, as well as other eminent profeſſors, that whoever had not heard Careſtini, was unacquainted with the moſt perfect ſtyle of ſinging. The opera under the direction of Porpora was removed to the Haymarket, which Handel had left. Handel occupied the theatre of Lincoln's Inn Fields; but his rivals now acquired a vaſt advantage of attraction, by the acceſſion of Farinelli to their party, who at this time arrived. This renowned ſinger ſeems to have tranſcended the limits of all anterior vocal excellence. No vocal performer of the preſent century has been ſo unanimouſly allowed to poſſeſs an uncommon power, ſweetneſs, extent, and agility of voice, as Farinelli. Nicolini, Seneſino, and Careſtini, gratified the eye as much by the dignity, grace, and propriety of their action and deportment, as the ear, by the judicious uſe of a few notes within the limits of a ſmall compaſs of voice: but Farinelli, without the aſſiſtance of ſignificant geſtures or graceful attitudes, enchanted and aſtoniſhed his hearers, by the force, extent, and melliſluous tones of the mere organ, when he had nothing to execute, articulate, or expreſs. Though, during the time of ſinging, he was as motionleſs as a ſtatue, his voice was ſo active that no intervals were too cloſe, too wide, or too rapid for his execution.

Handel having loſt a great part of his fortune by the opera, was under the neceſſity of trying the public gratitude, in a benefit, which was not diſgraced by the event; the theatre, for the honour of this nation, was

ſo

ſo crowded, that he is ſaid to have cleared 800l. After a fruitleſs attempt, by Heidegger, the coadjutor of Handel, in the conduct of the opera, and patentee of the king's theatre, in the Haymarket, to procure a ſubſcription for continuing it, it was found neceſſary to give up the undertaking. It was about this time that the ſtatue of Handel was erected in Vauxhall, at the expence of Mr Tyers, the proprietor of thoſe gardens.

The next year, 1739, Handel carried on oratorios at the Haymarket, as the opera there was ſuſpended. The Earl of Middleſex now undertook the troubleſome office of furniſhing the Italian opera. He engaged the king's theatre, with a band of ſingers from the continent almoſt entirely new. Caluppi was his compoſer. Handel, almoſt ruined, retired at this time to Ireland, where he remained a conſiderable time. In 1744, he again attempted oratorios at the king's theatre, which was then, and till 1746, unoccupied by the opera, on account of the rebellion.

The arrival of Girardini in London this year, forms a memorable era in the inſtrumental muſic of England. His powers on the violin were unequalled. The ſame year Dr Croza, then manager of the opera, eloped, leaving the performers, and innumerable trades-people, his creditors. This incident put an end to operas of all kinds for ſome time.

This year a comic opera, called *Il Filoſofo di Campagna*, compoſed by Caluppi, was exhibited, which ſurpaſſed, in muſical merit, all the comic operas performed in England till the *Bruona Figliola*. Signora Paganini acquired ſuch fame by the airs allotted to her in that piece, that the crowds at her benefit were beyond example. Caps were loſt, gowns were torn in pieces, and ladies in full dreſs, without ſervants or carriages, were obliged to walk home, amid the merriment of the ſpectators in the ſtreets. At this period (1764-5) the arrival of Manzoli marked a ſplendid era in the annals of the muſical drama, by conferring on ſerious opera a degree of importance to which it had ſeldom yet ariſen ſince its eſtabliſhment in England. Manzoli's voice was the moſt powerful and voluminous ſoprano that had been heard ſince the time of Farinelli: his manner of ſinging was grand, and full of taſte and dignity. At this time, alſo, Tenducci, who had been in England ſome time before, and was now returned much improved, performed in the ſtation of ſecond man to Manzoli.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CHARACTER OF ROBERT BURNS THE POET, BY MRS RIDDELL.

SOON after the death of Burns, the following article appeared in the Dumfries Journal, from which it was copied into the Edinburgh newspapers, and into various other periodical publications. It is from the elegant pen of Mrs Riddell, whoſe exertions for the family of our bard, in the circles of literature and faſhion in which ſhe moves, have done her ſo much honour.

"It is not probable that the late mournful event, which is likely to be felt ſeverely in the literary world, as well as in the circle of private friendſhip which ſurrounded our admired poet, ſhould be unattended with the uſual profuſion of poſthumous anecdotes, memoirs, &c. that commonly ſpring up at the death of every rare and celebrated perſonage. I ſhall not attempt to enliſt with the numerous corps of biographers, who, it is probable, may, without poſſeſſing his genius, arrogate to themſelves the privilege of criticiſing the character

character or writings of Mr Burns. "The inſpiring mantle" thrown over him by that tutelary muſe who firſt found him, like the prophet Eliſha, "at his plough," has been the portion of few, may be the portion of fewer ſtill; and if it is true that men of genius have a claim in their literary capacities to the legal right of the Britiſh citizen in a court of juſtice, that of *being tried only by his peers*, (I borrow here an expreſſion I have frequently heard Burns himſelf make uſe of) God forbid I ſhould, any more than the generality of other people, aſſume the flattering and peculiar privilege of ſitting upon his jury. But the intimacy of our acquaintance for ſeveral years paſt, may perhaps juſtify my preſenting to the public a few of thoſe ideas and obſervations I have had the opportunity of forming, and which, to the day that cloſed for ever the ſcene of his happy qualities and of his errors, I have never had the ſmalleſt cauſe to deviate in, or to recal.

"It will be the misfortune of Burns's reputation, in the records of literature, not only to future generations and to foreign countries, but even with his native Scotland, and a number of his contemporaries, that he has been regarded as a poet, and nothing but a poet. It muſt not be ſuppoſed that I conſider this title as a trivial one; no perſon can be more penetrated with the reſpect due to the wreathe beſtowed by the muſes than myſelf; and much certainly is due to the merits of a ſelf-taught bard, deprived of the advantages of a claſſical education, and the intercourſe of minds congenial to his own, till that period of life, when his native fire had already blazed forth in all its wild graces of genuine ſimplicity and energetic eloquence of ſentiment. But the fact is, that even when all his honours are yielded to him, Burns will perhaps be found to move in a ſphere leſs ſplendid, leſs dignified, and even in his own paſtoral ſtile, leſs attractive, than ſeveral other writerr have done; and that poetry was (I appeal to all who had the advantage of being perſonally acquainted with him) actually not his forte. If others have climbed more ſucceſsfully to the heights of Parnaſſus, none certainly ever outſhone Burns in the charms—the ſorcery I would almoſt call it, of faſcinating converſation; the ſpontaneous eloquence of ſocial argument, or the unſtudied poignancy of brilliant repartee. His perſonal endowments were perfectly correſpondent with the qualifications of his mind. His form was manly; his action, energy itſelf; devoid in a great meaſure, however, of thoſe graces, of that poliſh, acquired only in the refinement of ſocieties, where in early life he had not the opportunity to mix; but where, ſuch was the irreſiſtable power of attraction that encircled him, though his appearance and manners were always peculiar, he never failed to delight and to excel. His figure certainly bore the authentic impreſs of his birth and original ſtation in life; it ſeemed rather moulded by nature for the rough exerciſes of agriculture, than the gentler cultivation of the *belles lettres*. His features were ſtamped with the hardy character of independence, and the firmneſs of conſcious, though not arrogant pre-eminence. I believe no man was ever gifted with a larger portion of the *vivida vis animi*: the animated expreſſions of his countenance were almoſt peculiar to himſelf. The rapid lightnings of his eye were always the harbingers of ſome flaſh of genius, whether they darted the fiery glances of inſulted and indignant ſuperiority, or beamed with the impaſſioned ſentiment of fervent and impetuous affections. His voice alone could improve upon the magic of his eye; ſonorous, replete with the fineſt modulations, it alternately captivated

vated the ear with the melody of poetic numbers, the perſpicuity of nervous reaſoning, or the ardent ſallies of enthuſiaſtic patriotiſm. The keenneſs of ſatire was, I am almoſt at a loſs whether to ſay his *forte* or his foible; for though nature had endowed him with a portion of the moſt pointed excellence in that "perilous gift," he ſuffered it too often to be the vehicle of perſonal, and ſometimes unfounded animoſities. It was not always that ſportiveneſs of humour, that "unwary pleaſantry," which Sterne has deſcribed to us with touches ſo conciliatory: but the darts of ridicule were frequently directed as the caprice of the inſtant ſuggeſted, or the altercations of parties or of perſons happened to kindle the reſtleſſneſs of his ſpirit into intereſt or averſion. This was not however unexceptionably the caſe, his wit (which is no unuſual matter indeed) had always the ſtart of his judgment, and would lead him to the indulgence of raillery uniformly acute, but often unaccompanied by the leaſt deſire to wound. The ſuppreſſion of an arch and full pointed *bon mot* from the dread of injuring its object, the ſage of Zurich very properly claſſes as a virtue "only to be ſought for in the calendar of ſaints;" if ſo, Burns muſt not be dealt with unconſcientiouſly for being rather deficient in it. He paid the forfeit of his talents as dearly as any one could do. "'Twas no extravagant arithmetic to ſay of him, as of Yorick, that for every ten jokes he got a hundred enemies;" and much allowance ſhould be made by a candid mind for the ſplenetic warmth of a ſpirit which "diſtreſs had often ſpited with the world," and which, unbounded in its intellectual ſallies and purſuits, continually experienced the curbs impoſed by the waywardneſs of his fortune. The vivacity of his wiſhes and temper was indeed checked by conſtant diſappointments, which ſat heavy on a heart that acknowledged the ruling paſſion of independence, without having ever been placed beyond the graſp of penury. His ſoul was never languid or inactive, and his genius was extinguiſhed only with the laſt ſparks of retreating life. His paſſions rendered him, according as they diſcloſed themſelves in affection or antipathy, the object of enthuſiaſtic attachment, or of decided enmity; for he poſſeſſed none of that negative inſipidity of character, whoſe love might be regarded with indifference, or whoſe reſentment could be conſidered with contempt. In this it ſhould ſeem the temper of his companions took the tincture from his own, for he acknowledged in the univerſe but two claſſes of objects; thoſe of adoration the moſt fervent, or of averſion the moſt uncontroulable; and it has been frequently aſſerted of him, that unſuſceptible of indifference, often hating where he ought to have deſpiſed, he alternately opened his heart, and poured forth all the treaſures of his underſtanding to ſuch as were incapable of appreciating the homage, and elevated to the privileges of an adverſary, ſome who were unqualified in talents, or by nature, for the honour of a conteſt ſo diſtinguiſhed.

It is ſaid that the celebrated Dr Johnſon profeſſed *to love a good hater*, a temperament that had ſingularly adapted him to cheriſh a prepoſſeſſion in favour of our bard; who perhaps fell little ſhort even of the ſurly Doctor in this qualification, as long as the diſpoſition to ill-will continued; but the fervor of his paſſions was fortunately tempered by their verſality. He was ſeldom, never indeed, implacable in his reſentments; and ſometimes, it has been alledged, not inviolably ſteady in his engagements of friendſhip. Much indeed has been ſaid of his inconſtancy and caprices, but I am inclined to believe,

lieve, they originated leſs from a levity of ſentiment, than from an impetuoſity of feeling that rendered him prompt to take umbrage; and his ſenſations of pique, where he fancied he had diſcovered the traces of unkindneſs, ſcorn, or neglect, took their meaſure of aſperity from the overflowings of the oppoſite ſentiment which preceded them, and which ſeldom failed to regain its aſcendency in his boſom, on the return of calmer reflection. He was candid and manly in the avowal of his errors, and his avowal was a reparation. His native *fierté* never forſaking him a moment, the value of a frank acknowledgment was enhanced tenfold towards a generous mind, from its never being attended with ſervility. His mind, organized only for the ſtronger and more acute operation of the paſſions, was impracticable to the efforts of ſupercilioufneſs that would have depreſſed it into humility, and equally ſuperior to the encroachments of venal ſuggeſtions, that might have led him into the mazes of hypocriſy.

"It has been obſerved, that he was far from averſe to the incenſe of flattery, and could receive it tempered with leſs delicacy than might have been expected. As he ſeldom tranſgreſſed that way himſelf, where he paid a compliment, it might indeed claim the power of intoxication, as approbation from him was always an honeſt tribute from the warmth and ſincerity of his heart.

"It has been ſometimes repreſented by thoſe, who it ſhould ſeem had a view to detract from, though they could not hope wholly to obſcure, that native brilliancy which the powers of this extraordinary man had invariably beſtowed on every thing that came from his lips or pen, that the hiſtory of the Ayrſhire ploughboy was an ingenious fiction, fabricated for the purpoſes of obtaining the intereſts of the great, and enhancing the merits of what in reality required no foil. *The Cotter's Saturday Night*, *Tam o'Shanter*, and *The Mountain Daiſy*, beſides a number of later productions, where the maturity of his genius will be readily traced, and which will be given to the public as ſoon as his friends have collected and arranged them, ſpeak ſufficiently for themſelves; and had they fallen from a hand more dignified in the ranks of ſociety than that of a peaſant, they had perhaps beſtowed as unuſual a grace there, as even in the humbler ſhade of ruſtic inſpiration, from whence they really ſprung.

"To the obſcure ſcene of Burns's education, and to the laborious tho' honourable ſtation of rural induſtry in which his parentage enrolled him, almoſt every inhabitant of the ſouth of Scotland can give teſtimony. His only ſurvivingbrother, Gilbert Burns, now guides the ploughſhare of his foreſathers in Ayrſhire, at a ſmall farm near Mauchline *; and our poet's eldeſt ſon (a lad of nine years of age, whoſe early diſpoſitions already prove him the inheritor of his father's talents as well as indigence) has been deſtined by his family to the humble employments of the loom †.

"That Burns had received no claſſical education, and was acquainted with the Greek and Roman authors only through the medium of tranſlations, is a fact that can be indiſputably proven. I have ſeldom ſeen him at a loſs in converſation, unleſs where the dead languages and their writers were the ſubjects of dif-

* This very reſpectable and very ſuperior man, is now removed to Dumfriesſhire. He rents lands on the eſtate of Cloſeburn, and is a tenant of the venerable Dr Monteith. *Ed.*

† This deſtination is now altered. *Ed.*

diſcuſſion; when I have preſſed him to tell me why he never took pains to acquire the Latin in particular, a language his happy memory had ſo ſoon enabled him to be maſter of, he uſed only to reply with a ſmile, that he already knew all the Latin he deſired to learn, and that was *Omnia vincit amor;* a phraſe that from his writings and moſt favourite purſuits, it ſhould undoubtedly ſeem he was moſt thoroughly verſed in; but I really believe his claſſic erudition extended little, if any farther.

"The penchant Mr Burns had uniformly acknowledged for the feſtive pleaſures of the table, and towards the fairer and ſofter objects of nature's creation, has been the rallying point where the attacks of his cenſors, both pious and moral, have been directed; and to theſe it muſt be confeſſed he ſhewed himſelf no ſtoic. His poetical pieces blend with alternate happineſs of deſcription, the frolic ſpirit of the joy-inſpiring bowl, or melt the heart to the tender and impaſſioned ſentiments, in which beauty always taught him to pour forth his own. But who will wiſh to reprove the failings he has conſecrated with ſuch lively touches of nature, and where is the rugged moraliſt who will perſuade us ſo far to chill the genial current of the ſoul, as to regret that Ovid ever celebrated his Corinna, or that Anacreon ſung beneath his vine.

"I will not however undertake to be the apologiſt of the irregularities, even of a man of genius, though I believe it is certainly underſtood that genius never was free of irregularities, as that their abſolution may in great meaſure be juſtly claimed, ſince it is certain that the world had continued very ſtationary in its intellectual acquirements, had it never given birth to any but men of plain ſenſe. Evenneſs of conduct, and a due regard to the decorums of the world, have been ſo rarely ſeen to move hand in hand with genius, that ſome have gone as far as to ſay, though there I cannot acquieſce, that they are even incompatible; beſides the frailties that caſt their ſhade over ſuperior merit, are more conſpicuouſly glaring, than where they are the attendants of mere mediocrity: it is only on the gem we are diſturbed to ſee the duſt; the pebble may be ſoiled, and we never mind it. The eccentric intuitions of genius, too often yield the ſoul to the wild effervеſcence of deſires, always unbounded, and ſometimes equally dangerous to the repoſe of others, as fatal to its own. No wonder then if virtue herſelf be ſometimes loſt in the blaze of kindling animation, or that the calm monitions of reaſon were not found ſufficient to fetter an imagination, which ſcorned the narrow limits and reſtrictions that would chain it to the level of ordinary minds. The child of nature, the child of ſenſibility, unbroke to the refrigerative precepts of philoſophy, untaught always to vanquiſh the paſſions which were the only ſource of his frequent errors, Burns makes his own artleſs apology in terms more forcible, than all the argumentary vindications in the world could do, in one of his poems, where he delineates with his uſual ſimplicity the progreſs of his mind, and its firſt expanſion to the leſſons of the tutelary muſe.

"I ſaw thy pulſes maddening play,
"Wild ſend thee pleaſure's devious way,
"Miſled by fancy's meteor ray,
"By paſſion driven;
"But yet the light that led aſtray,
"Was light from Heaven."
Vol. iii. *p.* 110.

"I have already tranſgreſſed far beyond the bounds I had propoſed to myſelf, on firſt committing to paper theſe ſketches, which comprehend what at leaſt I have been led to deem the leading features of Burns's mind

mind and character. A critique, either literary or moral, I cannot aim at; mine is wholly fulfilled, if in theſe paragraphs I have been able to delineate any of thoſe ſtrong traits that diſtinguiſhed him, of thoſe talents which raiſed him from the plough, where he paſt the bleak morning of his life, weaving his rude wreaths of poeſy, with the wild field-flowers that ſprung around his cottage, to that enviable eminence of literary fame, where Scotland will long cheriſh his memory with delight and gratitude; and proudly remember, that beneath her cold ſky, a genius was ripened without care or culture, that would have done honour to the genial temperature of climes, better adapted to cheriſhing its germs; to the perfectioning of thoſe luxuriancies, that warmth of fancy and colouring, in which he ſo eminently excelled.

From ſeveral paragraphs I have noticed in the public prints, even ſince the idea of ſending theſe thither was formed, I find private animoſities are not yet ſubſided, and envy has not yet done her part. I ſtill truſt that honeſt fame will be affixed to Burns's reputation, which he will be found to have merited by the candid of his countrymen; and where a kindred boſom is found that has been taught to glow with the fires that animated Burns, ſhould a recollection of the imprudences that ſullied his brighter qualifications interpoſe, let him remember at the ſame time the imperfection of all human excellence: and leave thoſe inconſiſtencies which alternately exalted his nature to the ſeraph, and ſunk it again into the man, to the tribunal which alone can inveſtigate the labyrinths of the human heart.

"Where they alike in trembling hope repoſe;—
"The boſom of his father, and his God." *Gray's Elegy.*

Annandale, Aug. 7th 1796.

ANECDOTES OF CARDINAL BEATON.

From Smith's Iconographia Scotica.

THIS prelate was no ſooner promoted to the ſee of Saint Andrews, than, in order to teſtify his zeal to the Roman Catholics, and his benefactor, Pope Paul the Third, he made it his buſineſs to perſecute and cruſh thoſe of the Proteſtant religion in Scotland, and no man among the Scotch clergy was more ready to employ thoſe admirable and convincing arguments, *fire and ſword*, in defence of Popery, than David Beaton.

The reformers were perſecuted with all the cruelty with which ſuperſtition inſpires a barbarous people: many were condemned to undergo that dreadful death which the church has appointed for the puniſhment of her enemies; but they ſuffered with a ſpirit ſo nearly reſembling the patience and fortitude of the primitive martyrs, that more were converted than terrified at ſuch ſpectacles.

About the end of the month of February 1539, five Proteſtants were committed to the flames, and nine recanted, but ſome made their eſcape out of priſon, among whom was the celebrated George Buchanan, the Scottiſh hiſtorian; and it cannot be gueſſed to what lengths the furious Cardinal might afterwards have proceeded in this bloody buſineſs, as the whole was left to his management, if the king's demiſe had not put a ſtop to his cruel proceedings; for it is ſaid, he had preſented to the king a liſt of three hundred and ſixty perſons, ſuſpected of Proteſtancy, many

of whom were the prime nobility, and moſt conſiderable perſons in the kingdom.

Cardinal Beaton, who had long been conſidered as prime miniſter, claimed the office and dignity of regent during the minority of the late king's daughter and ſucceſſor, Princeſs Mary, ſo famous for her beauty, and her misfortunes, in the reign of our Queen Elizabeth; and in ſupport of his pretenſions, he produced a will, which he himſelf had forged in the name of the late king, and, without any other right, inſtantly aſſumed the title of regent; the Cardinal had enjoyed power too long, and had exerciſed it with too much ſeverity, to be a favourite with the nation; the public voice was againſt him, the pretended will was ſet aſide, and the Earl of Arran was declared ſole regent of the kingdom, during the minority of the Queen; and Beaton was not only mortified, by being thus excluded from the government, but he was alſo ſeized and ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Blackneſs; but, as ſome ſay, without authority.

Cardinal Beaton had found means to get out of his confinement, by offering the Lord Seaton, in whoſe cuſtody he was, a conſiderable gratification, and his conſtant friendſhip, if he would permit him to go to St Andrews, which Seaton accordingly agreed to; he had ever been ſtrongly attached to France, and of courſe an enemy to England; he complained loudly that Arran the regent had betrayed the kingdom to its moſt inveterate enemies, and ſacrificed its honour to his own ambition; he lamented to ſee an ancient country conſenting to its own ſlavery, and deſcending into the ignominious ſtation of a dependant province; and, in one hour, the weakneſs and treachery of a ſingle man ſurrendering every thing for which the Scottiſh nation had ſtruggled and fought during ſo many ages. Theſe remonſtrances of Beaton had the greateſt effect upon the Scots; and the nobility, notwithſtanding the ſhare they had in diſgracing the Cardinal, were now ready to applaud and to ſecond him, as the defender of the honour and liberty of his country.

The Cardinal was made Lord Privy Seal in the year 1542. Doctor Towers ſays, this promotion was ſo early as the year 1528, but in this he ſeems miſtaken; Mr Beatſon ſeems more correct in fixing it as we have recorded it.

Towards the cloſe of the year 1545, the Cardinal went, in a pompous manner, to viſit his dioceſe, attended by the regent, and other officers of ſtate, prelates, and many perſons of diſtinction; when he came to Perth, ſeveral perſons were there tried before him for Proteſtancy, being indicted particularly for violating an act of Parliament, by which the people were forbid to argue or diſpute concerning the ſenſe of the holy ſcriptures; they were ſoon found guilty, of whom ſix men were hanged, and one woman drowned; ſeveral burgeſſes were baniſhed; the Lord Ruthven, provoſt of Perth, was removed from his office, as a favourer of Proteſtancy; and the Cardinal cauſed John Rogers, a blackfriar, who had preached the reformed doctrines in Angus and Mearns, to be murdered in priſon at Saint Andrews.

After the above perſons were put to death at Perth, the Cardinal and his party applied themſelves to the overthrow of all the reformed univerſally: they went to Dundee; and, as themſelves gave out, it was to puniſh ſuch as read the New Teſtament; for, in thoſe days, that was counted a moſt grievous ſin; and ſuch was the blindneſs of thoſe times, that ſome of the prieſts, being offended at the novelty of the title, did contend, that book was lately written

written by Martin Luther, and therefore they desired only the Old.

The Cardinal having thus established his authority as much as ever, he resolved to begin where he left off, in prosecuting those of the reformed religion. From Perth the Cardinal went to Angus and the Mearns, at which places he likewise made a vigorous inquisition, and then returned to Edinburgh, where, at the Black Friars, was held a provincial assembly of the clergy, but their proceedings no where appear. However, it is certain, that the Cardinal was now very active, in bringing to the stake George Wiseheart*, one of the most eminent persons of the Protestant party; he proceeded to try him upon eighteen articles, though he appealed, as being the regent's prisoner, to a temporal judicature; but he condemned him as an obstinate heretic, and caused him to be burnt at Saint Andrews, forbidding all persons to pray for him, under pain of incurring the severest censures of the church.

These rigorous proceedings and oppressions of the Cardinal, drew on him a general hatred and detestation, and so incensed those who favoured the reformation, that they resolved to murder him. His assassination had been in some measure predicted by Wiseheart, for he concluded his dying speech, at his execution, in these remarkable words: "He who now "so proudly looks down upon me, "from yonder lofty palace," pointing to the Cardinal, "and feeds his "eyes with my torments, shall ere "long be hung out at that window, "and be as ignominiously thrown "down, as he now proudly lolls at his "ease." This prediction of Wiseheart, concerning Cardinal Beaton, which is related by Buchanan, in his History of Scotland, as also by Archbishop Spotswood, and others, has been doubted by some later writers: however this may be, it is certain, that the death of Wiseheart did, in the end, prove fatal to the Cardinal himself, who had not used his power with moderation, equal to the prudence by which he attained it. Notwithstanding his great abilities, he had too many of the passions and prejudices of an angry leader of a faction, to govern a divided people with temper; his resentment against one part of the nobility, his insolence to the rest, his severity towards the reformers, and, above all, the barbarous and illegal execution of George Wiseheart, who foretold the Cardinal's downfall, as before observed, wore out the patience of a fierce age, and nothing but a bold hand was wanting to gratify the public wish, by his destruction.

The Cardinal met with the reward of his cruelty, in the castle of Saint Andrews, for this nefarious deed. Private revenge, inflamed and sanctified by a false zeal for religion, quickly found a fit instrument in Norman Lesly, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes: the attempt was as bold as it was

* The reader will not find the name of Wiseheart, either in Buchanan's Latin History of Scotland, or in Monsieur de Thoyras's French History of England; the former historian describes him by the name of Sophocardium, Buch. Rer. Scot. Hist. xv. 32, quarto edit. Ruddiman, 1725. This edition has added an explanation of the proper names that occur in George Buchanan's History of the Affairs of Scotland; among which he speaks of Sophocardius thus; "Buchanan fabricat-"ed this surname himself, from σὸφος and καρδία, that is, *wise at heart*; but it is a "bad derivation, for this is not the true etymology of that surname; in as much "as it is of French origin, for what we call Wiseheart, or Wishart, they call Guis-"cart." The French historian describes Wiseheart by the name of Sephocard. See Rap. Hist. Engl. Fr. quarto, vi. 459. Hague edit. 1724, and Sophocard, in the index to the tenth volume of that work.

was ſucceſsful. The Cardinal at that time, perhaps inſtigated by his fears, was adding new ſtrength to the caſtle, and, in the opinion of the age, rendering it impregnable. Sixteen perſons undertook to ſurprize it; they entered the gates, which were left open by the workmen, early in the morning, turned out his retinue without confuſion, and forced open the door of the Cardinal's apartment, which he had barricaded on the firſt alarm; the conſpirators found him ſeated in his chair; they tranſfixed him with their ſwords, and he expired crying, "I am a prieſt: fie, fie, "all is gone!"

The Cardinal having notice of his aſſaſſination, treated it with great contempt, ſaying, "Tuſh, a fig for the "fools, a button for the bragging of "heretics! Is not the Lord Govern- "or mine? witneſs his eldeſt ſon with "me as a pledge. Have not I the "Queen at my devotions? Is not "France my friend? What danger "ſhould I fear?"

The conſpirators, without noiſe or tumult, or violence of any other perſon, delivered their country, though by a moſt unjuſtifiable action, from an ambitious man, whoſe pride was inſupportable to the nobles, as his cruelty and cunning were great checks to the reformation: his death was fatal to the Catholic religion, and to the French intereſt in Scotland.

ANECDOTES OF FLETCHER OF SALTOUN.

From the Same.

ANDREW FLETCHER, was born in 1653, in Oliver Cromwell's protectorate. Fletcher was but in his early youth, when he had the misfortune to loſe his father, by whom he was deſtined, on his death-bed, to the care of Dr Gilbert Burnet, then rector of the pariſh of Saltoun, afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury, well known by his political zeal and intereſting writings. From Burnet he received, as might have been expected, a very pious and learned education, and was ſtrongly *imbued* with erudition and principles of a free government, which were congenial to him, as well as to the reſt of the family of Fletcher, and eſpouſed by his mother, and by thoſe who had with her the charge of his nurture.

When he had completed his courſe of elementary ſtudies in Scotland, under the care of his excellent preceptor, he was ſent to travel on the Continent; he was from his infancy, of a very fiery and uncontrollable temper, but his diſpoſition was noble and generous. He became firſt known as a public ſpeaker, and a man of political energy, from his being one of the commiſſioners in the Scottiſh Parliament for the ſhire of Eaſt Lothian, when the Duke of York, (afterwards king, by the title of James the Second) was Lord High Commiſſioner, connecting himſelf with the Earl of Argyle, in oppoſition to the Duke of Lauderdale's adminiſtration, and the arbitrary deſigns of the court; which obliged him to retire, firſt into England, to conſult with Dr Burnet, and afterwards by his advice, into Holland. He was ſummoned to appear before the Lords of the council at Edinburgh, which he not thinking it prudent for him to do, he was outlawed, and his eſtate confiſcated.

In the year 1683, 35 Car. II. he, with Robert Baillie, of Jerviſwood, came into England, in order to concert meaſures with the friends of freedom in that country; and they, the Earl of Buchan believes, were the only Scotſmen, who were admitted into William Lord Ruſſel's Council of Six;

Six; they were likewiſe the only perſons in whom the Earl of Argyle confided, in Holland, the common meaſures of the two countries, which were then concerted with much ſecrecy and danger, for the recovery of the conſtitution and liberties of the Britiſh kingdoms.

Fletcher managed his part of the negociation with ſo much addreſs and prudence, that adminiſtration could find no pretext for ſeizing him, nor could they fix upon him any articles of impeachment; for which Mr Baillie of Jerviſwood was condemned and ſuffered capital puniſhment. On Fletcher's going back to the continent, finding no proſpect of his ſafe return to Britain, he dedicated his leiſure time to foreign travel, to the ſtudy of public law, and politics.

In the beginning of the year 1685, 1 Jac. II. Fletcher came to the Hague, to aſſiſt at the deliberations of the exiles from England, and particularly with thoſe of his own country, in order to promote the cauſe of oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of that monarch; but it does not appear that he poſſeſſed much of the confidence of the party; he was unaccommodating, and ran extravagantly on the project of ſetting up a commonwealth in Scotland, or at leaſt, a monarchy ſo limited, as hardly to bear any reſemblance to a kingdom. His ſoul was fired with the recollection of the great names in the Greek republics: and, like all men of conſummate abilities, he wiſhed for that ſtate of things which might mark the ſuperiority of his own talents, and give full exerciſe to his popular powers. Argyle's expedition, concerted at that time with Monmouth and the party, was moſt inviting to Fletcher; but being diſſatisfied with the plan of operations, *and his countrymen*, who enjoyed Monmouth's confidence, he went with the Duke; and was one of the moſt eminent men who attended his Grace in his expedition to Scotland, in this ſaid year, 1685, 1 Jac. II, with a view to invade England, and in whom Monmouth chiefly confided, and from which he endeavoured to diſſuade the Duke.

Fletcher told Dr Gilbert Burnet, that Monmouth though a weak young man, was ſenſible of the imprudence of his adventure, and heſitated till he was urged by the party, moſt of whom were certainly in concert with the Prince of Orange, and conſidered him as the only probable inſtrument for dethroning King James the Second, and ſupplanting William the Third in his views, if the attempts were delayed till the Engliſh nation ſhould become deſperate enough to overlook the doubts that Charles the Second had confirmed, by his declaration in council of the legitimacy of the Duke of Monmouth.

Fletcher of Saltoun had neither coolneſs nor ſufficient political ſubtlety to conduct himſelf with reſpect to his own private emolument. Fired by the hopes of a revolution, that, from the inſignificancy of Monmouth, and the circumſtances of his birth, might produce a conſtitution of government, in which his republican talents might have full ſcope, he at firſt fell in warmly with the ſcheme of Monmouth's landing; but afterwards, ſuſpecting probably the intrigue of the Prince of Orange, he wiſhed it to be laid aſide; he told Biſhop Burnet (which ſupports this conjecture,) that Monmouth was puſhed on to it, againſt his own ſenſe and reaſon, and was piqued upon the point of honour, in hazarding his perſon with his friends. This unfortunate Duke intended to have joined Fletcher with the cowardly Lord Grey, in command of the cavalry.

But an unhappy accident made it not convenient for the Duke of Monmouth to keep Fletcher longer about him; he ſent him out on another party, and not being yet furniſhed with

with an horſe, took that of one who had brought him a great body of men from Taunton; he was not in the way; ſo Fletcher not ſeeing him to aſk his leave, thought all things were to be in common among them, that could advance the ſervice. After Fletcher had rid about, as he was ordered, in returning, the owner of the horſe he rode on, who was the mayor of Lynn, in Norfolk, a rough and ill-bred man, reproached him in very injurious terms, for taking out his horſe without his leave: Fletcher bore this longer than could have been expected from one of his impetuous temper; but the other perſiſted in giving him contumelious language, and offered a ſwitch or a cane, upon which Fletcher diſcharged his piſtol at him, and fatally ſhot the mayor dead. This atrocious act of violence was committed againſt the laws of war, and in the ſudden heat of paſſion; in a ſcuffle, according to Fletcher's biographer, the Earl of Buchan, who alſo atteſts, in favour of him, that the horſe in queſtion was impreſſed by his party, not taken by himſelf, as the Biſhop has it. Buchan admits the act to have been unguarded, unſoldierly, and unjuſtifiable; and that it muſt have rendered Fletcher's future ſervices on the expedition of ſmall conſideration to Monmouth; but adds, that the unfortunate ſcuffle was not the occaſion of Fletcher's leaving the little army, Fletcher went and gave the Duke of Monmouth an account of the tranſaction, who ſaw it was impoſſible to keep him longer about him, without diſguſting and loſing the country people, who were coming in a body to demand juſtice; ſo his Grace adviſed Fletcher to go aboard a ſhip, and to ſail on to Spain, whither ſhe was bound. By this means he was preſerved for that time.——

Fletcher, by vindicating the liberty of his country, was twice in danger of loſing his life; and when he at laſt perceived an incurable wound was to be inflicted on the ſtate, and Scotland, as it were, borne to its burial by her own people, he became warm in his ſpeeches; he greatly inveighed againſt the Queen's miniſters, and complained that they did nothing, though the revenues of the country were very conſiderable. Some thought that the force of his eloquence, even when applied againſt his enemies, was too violent, and ſaid he hurt the cauſe; but what law is there againſt a ſon's weeping over his mother's funeral? or a ſtrenuous citizen being extremely grieved in attending his country's burial, eſpecially that perſon who did not ever ſcruple to prefer the advantage of the ſtate to his own neceſſities, and oftentimes met even death itſelf for the ſake of his country?

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE JOSIAH TUCKER, D. D. DEAN OF GLOUCESTER.

THIS venerable character was born at Laugharn, in Caermarthenſhire, in the year 1712. His father was a farmer, and having a ſmall eſtate left him near Aberyſtwith, in Cardiganſhire, he removed thither; and perceiving that his ſon had a turn for learning, he ſent him to Ruthin ſchool in Denbighſhire, where he made ſo reſpectable a progreſs in the claſſics, that he obtained an exhibition at St. John's college, Oxford.

The journey from his native place to the univerſity was long, and at that time very tedious, on account of the badneſs of the roads. Our young ſtudent for ſome time travelled on foot. At laſt, old Mr Tucker feeling for his ſon's reputation, as well as for his eaſe, gave him his own horſe. But upon his return young Joſiah, with true filial affection, conſidered that it was better for him to walk to Oxford, than for his father

to

to repair on foot to the neighbouring markets and fairs, which had been, in fact, the case, owing to this new regulation. The horse was accordingly returned; and our student, for the remainder of the time he continued at the university, actually trudged backward and forward, with his baggage at his back.

At the age of twenty-three, he entered into holy orders, and served a curacy for some time in Gloucestershire. About 1737 he became curate of St. Stephen's church, in Bristol, and was appointed minor canon in the cathedral of that city. Here he attracted the notice of that profound divine, Dr Joseph Butler, then bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Durham. In consequence of this, the bishop appointed Mr Tucker his domestic chaplain, and honoured him with peculiar marks of esteem and intimacy. By his interest, Mr Tucker obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Bristol; and on the death of the pious and ingenious Mr Calcott, well known by his treatise on the Deluge, and a volume of excellent sermons, he became rector of St. Stephen. The inhabitants of that parish consist chiefly of merchants and tradesmen, a circumstance which greatly aided his natural inclination for commercial and political studies.

In 1745, he preached an excellent sermon before the governors of a very laudable institution, then first erected in the city of Bristol. In this discourse, the preacher took a course which has rarely been pursued: instead of dwelling upon the benevolent tendency of those establishments, he considered them "as so many reformatories, or schools, erected for the revival and propagation of morality and religion, and as means which may conduce toward a national reformation in the common people."

When the famous bill was brought into the House of Commons for the naturalization of the Jews, Mr Tucker took a decided part in its favour, and was indeed its most able advocate. In 1755, he published an able pamphlet on the Turkey trade, in which he demonstrates the evils that result to trade in general from chartered companies. At this period, Lord Clare, afterward Earl of Nugent, was returned to parliament for Bristol, which honour he obtained chiefly through the strenuous exertions of Mr Tucker, whose influence in his large and wealthy parish was almost decisive on such an occasion. In return for this favour, the Earl procured for him the deanery of Gloucester in 1758, at which time he took his degree of doctor in divinity.

So great was his reputation for commercial knowledge, which, to a nation situate like ours, is of the first importance, that Dr Thomas Hayter, afterward bishop of London, who was then tutor to his present Majesty, applied to Dr Tucker, to draw up a dissertation on this subject for the perusal of his Royal pupil. It was accordingly done, and gave great satisfaction. This work, under the title of "Elements of Commerce," was printed in quarto, but never published.

Dr Warburton, however, who, after having been member of the same chapter with the dean, at Bristol, became bishop of Gloucester, thought very differently from the rest of mankind, in respect to his talents, and favourite pursuits, and said once that "the dean's trade was religion, and religion his trade."—The dean, on being once asked concerning the coolness which subsisted between him and Warburton, his answer was to the following effect, "The bishop affects to consider me with contempt; to which I say nothing. He has sometimes spoken coarsely of me; to which I replied nothing. He has said that religion is my trade, and trade is my religion. Commerce, and

and its connexions have, it is true, been favourite objects of my attention, and where is the crime? And as for religion, I have attended carefully to the duties of my pariſh; nor have I neglected my cathedral. The world knows ſomething of me as a writer on religious ſubjects; and I will add, which the world does not know, that I have written near three hundred ſermons, and preached them all, again and again, My heart is at eaſe on that ſcore, and my conſcience, thank God, does not accuſe me." The fact is, that although there is no poſſible connection between the buſineſs of commerce, and the duties of a clergyman, he had ſtudied theology in all its branches ſcientifically, conſidered it profeſſionally, and applied it practically. His various publications on moral and religious ſubjects ſhow him to be deeply verſed in theology.

In the year 1771, when a ſtrong attempt was made to procure an abolition of ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles, Dr Tucker came forward as an able advocate of the church of England, yet admitted that ſome reformation of the liturgy was wanted, and inſtanced particularly the Athanaſian creed, which he conſidered as too ſcholaſtic and refined, for a popular confeſſion of faith—About this time he publiſhed, "Directions for Travellers," in which he lays down excellent rules, by which gentlemen who viſit foreign countries may not only improve their own minds, but turn their obſervations to the benefit of their native country. This has become extremely ſcarce, but there is a part of it reprinted in Berchtold's "Eſſay to direct the Inquiries of Travellers," an excellent work, publiſhed in two vols. 1789.

In 1772, the dean printed a ſmall volume of ſermons, in which he explains the doctrines of *election* and *juſtification*, upon ſcriptural grounds, in oppoſition to what has been called the evangelical ſyſtem of faith. At that time a very violent diſpute was carried on between the Calviniſtic and the Arminian methodiſts, the former headed by Meſſrs. Toplady and Hill, and the latter by the Meſſrs Weſleys and Fletcher.—The year following he publiſhed "Letters to the Rev. Dr Kippis, wherein the claim of the church of England to an authority in matters of faith, and to a power of decreeing rites and ceremonies, is diſcuſſed and aſcertained," &c.

When the diſpute aroſe between Great Britain and the American colonies, the dean was an attentive obſerver of the conteſt, examining the affair with a very different eye from that of a party-man, or an intereſted merchant, and diſcovered, as he conceived, that both ſides would be better off by an abſolute ſeparation. The more he thought on this ſubject, the more he was perſuaded that extenſive colonies were an evil, rather than a benefit to any commercial nation. On this principle, therefore, he publiſhed his "Thoughts upon the Diſpute between the Mother Country and America." He demonſtrated, that the latter could not be conquered, and that, if it could, the purchaſe would be dearly bought. He warned this country againſt commencing a war with the colonies, and adviſed that they ſhould be left to themſelves. This advice ſtartled all parties, and by all the dean was conſidered as a ſort of madman, who had rambled out of the proper line of his profeſſion to commence political quack. Our author, however, went on vindicating and enforcing his favourite ſyſtem, in ſpite of all the obloquy with which it was treated both in the ſenate and from the preſs. As the war proceeded, ſome intelligent perſons began to ſee more truth and reaſon in his ſentiments, and time has at laſt demonſtrated that he was right. He printed ſeveral

ral eſſays in the newſpapers under the title of Caſſandra.

When the terrors of an invaſion were very prevalent in 1779, the dean circulated, in a variety of periodical publications, ſome of the moſt ſenſible obſervations that were ever made on the ſubject, in order to quiet the fears of the people. He ſtates at length, and with great accuracy, the numerous difficulties that muſt attend the attempt to invade this country, and the ſtill greater ones that muſt be encountered by the invaders after their landing. Thoſe obſervations have been reprinted, with good effect, in the courſe of the preſent war.

In 1781, he publiſhed, what he had printed long before, "A Treatiſe on Civil Government," in which his principal deſign is to counteract the doctrines of the celebrated Mr Locke, and his followers. This book made a conſiderable noiſe, and was attacked by ſeveral of the beſt writers on the democratic ſide of the queſtion. The year following he cloſed his political career with a pamphlet entitled *Cui Bono?* in which he balances the profits and loſs of each of the belligerent powers, and recapitulates all his former poſitions on the ſubject of war and colonial poſſeſſions. His publications ſince that period have conſiſted of ſome tracts on the commercial regulations of Ireland, on the exportation of woollens, and on the iron trade.

In 1777, he publiſhed ſeventeen practical ſermons, in one vol. octavo. After he reſigned his rectory in Briſtol, he reſided moſtly in Glouceſter, where, in 1781, he married a Mrs Crowe, of that city. He died of the gradual decay of age, November 4, 1799.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE WILLIAM WITHERING, M. D.

DR WITHERING was born in the year 1741. His father was a reſpectable apothecary at Willington, in Shropſhire. After going through the common grammatical education, and being initiated in the knowledge of pharmacy and medicine under his father, he was ſent to the univerſity of Edinburgh, where he ſtudied the uſual time, and then took the degree of M. D. in the year 1766. Not long after he left the univerſity he ſettled at Stafford, where he married Miſs Cooks, the daughter of an attorney of that place. Here he met with little encouragement: and therefore removed from hence in 1774, to Birmingham, where a vacancy had taken place in the medical profeſſion by the death of Dr Small. Here his abilities were ſoon called into action; and a few years afterward, when the late Dr Aſh's health became impaired, his practice became exceedingly great. Little qualified, either by conſtitution of body or turn of mind, for general and ſocial intercourſe with the world, Dr Withering devoted thoſe hours, which remained after the buſineſs of the day was over, to philoſophical and ſcientific purſuits.

In the year 1776, he publiſhed, in two volumes octavo, the firſt edition of his "Botanical Arrangement;" a work which, at that time, could be little more than a mere tranſlation from Linnæus of ſuch genera and ſpecies of plants as are indigenous in Great Britain; but in the courſe of the two other editions of it (the laſt of which in four vols. octavo, was publiſhed in 1796) this "Arrangement" has been ſo much improved and enlarged, as to have become, in a great meaſure, an original work; and certainly, as a National Flora, it muſt be allowed to be the moſt elaborate and complete performance that any country can boaſt of.

Botany, however, did not engroſs all our author's attention; many of his leiſure hours he devoted to chymiſtry

miſtry and mineralogy. In 1783, he publiſhed "Outlines of Mineralogy" a tranſlation from Bergman; and before and ſince that time, he addreſſed ſeveral communications on chymiſtry and mineralogy to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow. But amid theſe diverſified purſuits he did not relax in his profeſſional ſtudies, in 1779, he publiſhed an account of the Scarlet Fever and Sore throat.

In 1783, appeared his account of the Fox glove; wherein he laid before the publica very ſatisfactory body of evidence, in favour of the virtues of this vegetable in various kinds of dropſies. Although he was not the diſcoverer of this powerful remedy, yet he is entitled to the praiſe of being the firſt, who taught the faculty how to prepare and manage its doſes, ſo as to adminiſter it with ſafety, and generally with ſucceſs.

From early life, Dr Withering was of a ſlender and delicate habit of body; and not long after his firſt eſtabliſhment in practice, he became ſubject to attacks of peripneumony. By theſe repeated attacks his lungs were at length ſo much injured, and his whole frame ſo much debilitated, that he found it neceſſary to repair to a warmer climate. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1793, he made a voyage to Liſbon, where he paſſed the winter, returning to England the following ſpring. Thinking he had received benefit from the climate of Portugal, he made a ſecond voyage to Liſbon the following winter, and returned home again in 1795. While he was in Portugal, he analyzed the hot mineral waters, called the Coldas.

This Analyſis was publiſhed in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Liſbon: and ſince, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London.

After his return from his laſt voyage to Liſbon, his health continued to decay, and the world was deprived of his uſeful labours, October 6, 1799.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE JOSEPH BLACK M. D.

DR Black was, by birth, a native of France, but from his long reſidence in Scotland, has been, and will probably continue to be, ranked among the moſt eminent natural philoſophers, and moſt illuſtrious literati of North Britain. He was born about the year 1738, at Bourdeaux, and after paſſing through the uſual elementary parts of education, entered as a ſtudent of medicine at Edinburgh; he graduated here in 1754, and was ſoon after appointed profeſſor of chymiſtry in the univerſity of Glaſgow. On a ſimilar vacancy in Edinburgh, by Dr Cullen's reſignation of the chymical chair in 1764, Dr Black was appointed his ſucceſſor; here he continued giving lectures to crowded claſſes till his declining health obliged him, a few years ago, to reſign the fatigue of lecturing to Dr Hope. By judicious management of his conſtitution, his health became gradually ſo far improved, eſpecially during the ſummer of laſt year, as to afford his friends and himſelf a reaſonable expectation of a few years more of comfort and uſefulneſs.

Dr Black died, however, ſuddenly, on the 31ſt of December, 1799, leaving behind him a reputation inferior, perhaps, to none of his predeceſſors in the important and intereſting department of philoſophical chymiſtry.

His firſt publication was his inaugural Diſſertation on Acidity and Magneſia, 1754. In this he gave promiſe of that excellence which appeared ſo conſpicuous in a diſſertation of his publiſhed the ſucceeding year, in the Phyſical and Literary Eſſays,

lime,

en the subject of Magnesia, Quicklime, and other Alkaline Earths. To Dr Black also, in conjunction with Dr Irvine, we owe the beautiful theory of latent heat, which has since been further illustrated by Crawford and Laplace. He first taught, that a substance, in changing its form of existence from the solid to the liquid, had its *capacity* for heat enlarged, and, in consequence, actually absorbed a great quantity of heat from all surrounding bodies, without increasing its own thermometric temperature; and that when this gas returned through the liquid to the solid form, it gave out in a state of activity the whole of that heat which, while latent, maintained it as a liquid or gas.

Beside the two dissertations abovementioned, Dr Black published nothing under his own name, except some experiments on the freezing of water, in the London Philosophical Transactions for 1776. It was not, however, through the medium of the press, but in the lecture-room, that Dr Black delighted to unfold his copious stores of information; here he was in his proper element, and the easy simplicity of his manner, his luminous arrangements, and the exquisite accuracy of his experiments, will never be forgotten. He had long adopted the system of Stahl, and was a strenuous opposer of the innovations, as he then esteemed them, of Lavoisier; being convinced, however, at length, that the French theory was a nearer approximation to truth, with the true spirit of a genuine philosopher, he ever after bore public testimony to its superiority.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

ON THE CAUSES WHICH TEND TO RETARD AND ACCELERATE PHYSICAL SCIENCE; EXEMPLIFIED IN THE HISTORY OF OPTICS.

——————Silvis ubi passim
Palantes error certo de tramite pellit,
Ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit, unus utrique
Error, sed variis illudet partibus. Hor.

FROM the creation of the world, till that period when men first turned their attention to the properties of light, and some of the other phenomena of nature, more than three thousand years had elapsed. This long interval of ignorance, upon a subject which could not fail to strike the attention of every intelligent observer, was succeeded by an age more enlightened, and more disposed to contemplate the operations of nature. The states of Greece, newly emerged from barbarism, began to be distinguished among the surrounding nations, by the introduction of learning, and the study of philosophy; and among the many appearances of nature which formed the subjects of their discussion, the phenomena of vision, in a considerable measure, engaged their attention. But the opinions of the Grecian philosophers upon this subject, like those of all other men who are destined to lay the foundation of a science, were, in a particular manner, foolish and obscure. Unsupported by evidence, and unconfirmed by experiments, it is not wonderful, that almost all their notions concerning the properties of light were rather the result of imagination than of judgment, and were more calculated to display their talents in framing hypothesis, than their skill in investigating causes.

Among that great mass of absurdity, however, with which their writings are filled, two important observations occur, which laid the foundation

tion of optical ſcience, and tranſmitted it to poſterity as a ſubject worthy of their moſt ſerious attention. Theſe obſervations were, that light proceeding from any body, is propagated in right lines, and, when it falls upon the ſurface of any poliſhed body, that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. From theſe two principles which might have been obſerved by the moſt illiterate, the celebrated Euclid compoſed a treatiſe on optics, which, excepting ſome remarks on burning mirrors, and the apparent magnitude of objects, contains nothing which could tend to advance the ſcience of optics.

Although, from the death of this philoſopher, till the deſtruction of the Roman Empire, near ſeven hundred years had elapſed, and though many illuſtrious men aroſe both in Greece and in Rome, who, by the greatneſs of their abilities, and the depths of their underſtandings, extended the boundaries of general knowledge, and promoted in a conſiderable degree the intereſts of other ſciences; yet, during this long period, not a ſingle diſcovery, nor a ſingle improvement, was made in the ſcience of optics. And, in order to ſhew the ignorance of philoſophers upon this ſubject, it may be ſufficient to mention an obſervation of Seneca, who gives the following reaſon for the magnifying power of his glaſs globe: "Quod acies noſtra in humido labi-"tur, nec apprehendere quod vult "fideliter poteſt." "*That the ſight* "*ſlides in the water, and cannot lay* "*hold of its object.*" This period of ignorance, for the ſpace of ſeven hundred years, concerning a ſubject which had greatly attracted the attention of former philoſophers, is very remarkable, and would appear altogether unaccountable, were it not owing to a cauſe which tends not only to retard Phyſical ſcience, but which extends its baneful influence to every branch of polite literature. The cauſe to which I allude, is that prejudice which ariſes from a reverence for great names.

During the ſeven hundred years which preceded the deſtruction of the Roman Empire, the followers of Plato, both in Greece and in Rome, were very numerous; they implicitly adhered to the opinions of their maſter, and, like the peripateticks of a later and more enlightened age, without daring to controvert or improve the dogmas of their mental oppreſſors, they ſurrendered, by a ſhameful capitulation, the faculties of their minds, and ſervilely crouched to the phantom of a name. This mental dominion which Plato eſtabliſhed over his followers, was productive of the moſt fatal conſequences; it ſtifled the growth of riſing genius; it weakened the powers of reaſoning and invention; and, inſtead of accuſtoming his diſciples to judge or think for themſelves, it impoſed upon them an implicit belief in many chimerical notions, which could ſcarcely ſtand the teſt of a ſuperficial glance, far leſs of a minute inveſtigation. In political and ethical ſcience, where extenſive knowledge and deep reflection are ſo neceſſary for improvement, it might, perhaps, be proper to pay ſome reſpect to the opinion of a philoſopher like Plato; but in phyſical ſcience the authority of the moſt illuſtrious can have no weight, for *Reaſon* ſternly demands that every thing ſhould be conducted according to her laws. Having thus pointed out ſome of the bad effects which reſult from a reverence for great names, we ſhall now attempt to ſhew how that veneration, which the followers and diſciples of Plato had for their maſter, was the chief cauſe which retarded the ſcience of optics for ſeven centuries.

The opinions of this philoſopher concerning many optical phenomena were in general erroneous, and he

was

was one of thoſe who maintained that viſion was performed by the emiſſion of light from the eye. Having laid ſuch a ſilly foundation, it may eaſily be conceived that all his future attempts to explain the appearances of nature, would in many reſpects prove unſucceſsful; and, like the principle upon which they were explained, would often turn out falſe. This was exactly the caſe. Plato, after finding himſelf unable to advance a ſtep farther than his predeceſſors into the ſcience of viſion, and being baffled in all his attempts, uttered the following words, which would have come with more dignity from a Romiſh prieſt in the tenth century, than from the mouth of a Grecian philoſopher: "*That he who pried into the myſteries of light, encroached upon the prerogatives of divinity.*" Such a ſentiment, from ſuch a man, would no doubt be eagerly imbibed by the followers of Plato, who adhered not only to thoſe of his opinions which were founded upon reaſon, but who copied alſo his whimſical notions, as appears from a paſſage of Cicero, who declares, "*That he would rather err with Plato than think right with any other philoſopher.*" This being the caſe with ſuch a man as Cicero, it is manifeſt that all the other votaries of the Platonic philoſophy would re-echo the ſame note of adulation, and, inſtead of attempting to improve or invent, would exerciſe all their powers of abſtraction in turning their attention from the ſtudy of optics, leſt by *prying into the myſteries of light, they ſhould encroach upon the prerogatives of divinity.*

After the deſtruction of the Roman empire, another period preſents itſelf to our view, equally fatal to the human race and the human mind—a period which ſmothered the nobleſt feelings and diſpoſitions of the heart; which expunged from the human mind the very deſire of knowledge; and ſwept from the face of diſtracted Europe every thing but ambition, cruelty, and ignorance. When the miniſters of religion, clad in armour, maintained their poſſeſſions by the ſword and the bayonet, and atchieved by force, what they could not execute by reaſon; when the mild doctrines of Chriſtianity, inſtead of inſtilling peace into the bewildered ſoul, breathed nothing but terror and deſtruction.—When reaſon was fettered in the cell of ſuperſtition, how could arts and ſciences exiſt, far leſs be improved? That ſame ignorance which overſpread the diſtracted nations of Europe during the dark ages—that ſame ſuperſtition which weakened the faculties of the mind, and ſunk them to the loweſt ebb of degradation, operated with equal force and virulence upon phyſical ſcience. But notwithſtanding that mental deſpotiſm which the church of Rome had eſtabliſhed over all European nations; notwithſtanding thoſe fetters with which human reaſon was bound, ſome rays of ſcience found their way through this obſcure and darkened medium; and the ſtudy of optics began to be cultivated, with ſucceſs, by *Alhazen* in Arabia, *Vitellio* in Poland, and *Bacon* in England. The former of theſe deſcribes the ſtructure of the eye; and explains, in a pretty ſatisfactory manner, the nature of viſion: he paid great attention to the ſubject of refraction, and was the firſt who made mention of the magnifying power of glaſſes. *Vitellio* made few additions to the diſcoveries of the Arabian. In his optics, he arranges the facts which are contained in the work of *Alhazen*, in a more regular manner; and demonſtrates that both refraction and reflection are neceſſary for the formation of the rainbow. Contemporary with *Vitellio* was the celebrated *Reger Bacon*, who, though he retained many of the moſt extravagant and

and ridiculous opinions of the ancients, made ſome ſmall improvements in the ſcience of viſion. When we conſider how theſe philoſophers were perſecuted by the vulgar, under the pretence of being magicians; and when we reflect upon that mental indolence and inactivity which characteriſed the dark ages of Europe, their labours become the more valuable, and prognoſticate the approach of a happier æra—an æra more congenial to the human mind, and more favourable to the advancement of ſcience.

As ſoon as polite literature began to revive in Europe, philoſophers ſoon aroſe who dedicated their time and their talents to every ſpecies of learning; and as theſe paid particular attention to the works of nature, the ſtudy of optics advanced with rapid ſteps. The firſt who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this branch of ſcience, was *Maurolycus*, an Italian philoſopher. He ſhews that the cryſtalline humour is a lens which forms the images of external objects upon the retina, from whence the ſenſation is conveyed by the optic nerve to the brain. From this principle he diſcovered the reaſon why ſome perſons are ſhort, and others long-ſighted; and he found that theſe defects could be remedied by the uſe of concave and convex glaſſes. Contemporary with *Maurolycus*, were *Baptiſta Porta*, a Neapolitan, and the celebrated *Lord Bacon*. The former of theſe, inflamed with an ardent deſire of knowledge, travelled to diſtant countries, at a very early age, in queſt of information. During his travels he collected accounts of every thing that was curious; and when he arrived at his native country, he invented the *Camera Obſcura*, and inſtituted a ſmall ſociety, which he denominated the *Academy of Secrets*. The members of this ſociety held their meetings in the houſe of the young Neapolitan, and were obliged to contribute ſomething that was not generally known *. By this means many improvements were made, and many opinions ſuggeſted, which might, otherwiſe, have been conſigned to oblivion, and enſhrined in the ſame tomb with their authors. But the church of Rome, ever ready to interfere in matters which do not come under its cognizance, and ever deſirous to confine all knowledge to the *palace* of the *Pontiff* and the *cloſet* of the *Cardinal*, looked with a jealous eye upon this company of naturaliſts, and, leſt the minds of their Catholic ſubjects ſhould be contaminated by the principles of ſcience, they diſſolved this little aſſembly, and put an end to the meetings of the Neapolitan philoſophers under the penalty of being burnt alive.

The authority of the Roman Pontiff, however, did not extend to England, where, under the direction of Lord Bacon, a formidable battery was raiſing againſt ancient ſyſtems; which was finally to be reared by the enterpriſing minds of a *Galileo* and a *Newton*. This noble Lord, though he made few optical improvements, yet, by the introduction of experiment, and the expulſion of Hypotheſes, he uſhered in a new method of philoſophiſing before unknown. It was the cuſtom of the ancients to explain all the appearances of nature by certain preconceived principles and cauſes which were merely the creatures of their own heated imaginations. But *Bacon* pointed out the folly of ſuch a proceſs, demonſtrated that this was the real cauſe of the ſlow progreſs of natural ſcience; and, by the extreme caution

* See Dr Prieſtley's Hiſtory of Viſion, vol. I. for a fuller account of this ſociety, which probably gave riſe to thoſe on a larger ſcale, which have been found ſo advantageous to the advancement of natural knowledge.

caution with which he proceeded in all his enquiries, emancipated science from that philosophical thraldom to which it had been subjected by the disgusting dogmas of the *platonic* and *aristotelian* philosophers.

About the same time that Lord Bacon introduced experimental philosophy, a discovery equally remarkable and important was made by one *Janssen*, a German optician, who, by combining glasses of various forms, invented the telescope and microscope. These valuable discoveries were at first little attended to till *Galileo* and *Kepler* arose, who, by applying to optics those talents which shone so conspicuous in every other department of science, finally completed this noble discovery. The invention of these instruments leads us to mention another cause which tends in a powerful manner to accelerate physical science, namely the assistance which one science gives to another.

Before the invention of the telescope, the science of athronomy might be said to be in its infancy. That immense void which the human eye could not penetrate, was soon filled up by the phantoms of a creative and fertile imagination. Empyrean heavens and crystalline orbs were the subjects of universal discussion; and as philosophers, like the vulgar, are sometimes fond of paradoxical opinions, these were admitted into the creeds of ancient athronomers, and formed the basis of their solar system. But as soon as the human eye was assisted, and the human mind freed from error, these whimsical opinions fell to the ground, and a system more simple and more harmonious emerged from their ruins. The instruments of *Galileo*, of *Cassini*, of *Huygens*, and of *Herschel*, have discovered to European philosophers new worlds, and new existences which had before eluded the vigilance of the most penetrating eye, and have pointed out an invaluable analogy running through all the bodies of the system, which necessarily suggested, to a reflecting mind, that their final cause was to support a number of inhabitants. The observations and discoveries, however, of these enquiries into nature did not end here; new systems and new suns arose from that ethereal void, which the followers of *Plato* and the supporters of the ptolemaic hypothesis had crowded with ridiculous and imaginary existences; and a new plan of creation was revealed, which, while it declares to man the impotence of humanity, displays to the infidel the omnipotence of deity—a plan of creation which *Anaximenes* and *Pythagoras* had seen as through a glass darkly, but which modern philosophers are bound to believe by the strongest arguments which analogy and probability can suggest.

After *Kepler* and *Galileo* had made such great improvements in the science of optics, the celebrated Descartes arose, who, though he still adhered to the ancient method of philosophizing, and, from his ambition of being the head of a sect, and the founder of a system, introduced into science some of the most ridiculous and absurd opinions, yet he completed that great discovery concerning the law of refraction which had first been hinted at by *Snellius* professor of mathematicks at Leyden, and accounted for many natural phenomena which, before his time, philosophers were unable to explain. From the time of *Descartes* till that of *Newton*, several important discoveries were made by the philosophers in Britain and France. The Magic Lantern was invented by *Kircher*. The velocity of light, which was formerly thought instantaneous, was discovered by the united exertions of *Cassini* and *Roemer*; accurate observations on the [illegible] of colours were made by *Mr Boyle*, and the reflecting

reflecting teleſcope was invented by *Gregory*. The inflection of light was alſo diſcovered by *Dr Hooke* and *Grimaldo*, who alſo obſerved, that a beam of white light was ſeparated into the ſeven colours by means of a priſm.

All theſe diſcoveries were made prior to *Newton*, but they were all left for him to explain. By that patient and laborious method of inveſtigation, which, in obedience to the mandates of *Bacon*, this great genius purſued in all his enquiries, he diſcovered that *key* which explained all the phenomena, and unlocked all the myſteries of nature. Aided by the moſt ſublime geometry, his theory of univerſal gravitation, raiſed to the higheſt pitch of perfection all thoſe ſciences where matter and motion are concerned; and though the Carteſian philoſophers attempted to raiſe againſt it a few feeble batteries, yet when theſe came to be compared with the firm and ſubſtantial groundwork of the *Principia*, and when vortices came into competition with forces, theſe batteries fell of their own accord, and *Newton* was allowed to have completed all thoſe diſcoveries, which former philoſophers had only begun. If *Bacon* introduced into ſcience experimental philoſophy, it was *Newton* that recommended it by the moſt unanſwerable arguments. If *Ariſtotle* and *Deſcartes* attempted to enſlave the world by an implicit attachment to their ſcientific reveries—it was ſurely *Newton* that reſcued philoſophy from theſe ſervile chains. If *Pythagoras* invented—*Copernicus* revived—and *Kepler* traced the general outlines of the true and genuine ſyſtem of the univerſe—it was ſurely the author of the Principia that fixed it on a baſis which will mock at the waſte of ages, and bid defiance to the ſophiſtry of ſcepticiſm, and the unintelligible jargon of metaphyſical diſtinctions.

Edinburgh, Geo. Square.
Nov. 10, 1800. } *D. B.*

ACCOUNT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

This ſingular Account has lately been publiſhed by a German Author, who aſſerts the Authenticity of it.

IN a coffee-houſe, in a city of Livonia, a man one day made the following propoſition: "I am tired of life, and if any body would be of my party, I would not heſitate to quit this world." Nobody anſwering him, he ſaid no more, but, after ſome time, all the company having left the room, except two perſons, theſe came up to him, and aſked him if he were really ſerious in the propoſition which he had made? "Yes, gentlemen," ſaid he, in a determined tone of voice, "I never ſpeak without due reflection, and I never retract what I have advanced." "Then we will be of your party, for we have formed the ſame deſign." "Why ſo, gentlemen? *My* actions are always determined by an adequate motive, and I am incapable of urging a man to adhere to ſuch a reſolution as this, unleſs his misfortunes be ſuch as to render life inſupportable to him." "We are loaded with debts without the means of diſcharging them. We are unable to live any longer with honour, and we are incapable of having recourſe to baſe and diſhonourable means. Thoſe whoſe hopes will be diſappointed by our death, have already received much more than they were legally entitled to."

"I had one day," ſaid one of them, "the good luck to break a conſiderable bank at Spa. I was immediately ſurrounded with ſharpers. how

who propoſed to play with me. I loſt all my winnings in a few deals, and much more. I gave a note for the ſurplus, which I cannot take up."

"I," ſaid the other, "had a commiſſion in the army. I had given proofs of courage, and had merited promotion, in order to obtain which I contracted ſome debts. But a young nobleman, who had never been in action, having been advanced over my head, I gave in my reſignation, without reflecting, until it was too late, that I had no other reſource in the world. The number of my creditors has increaſed, and I have now no credit with any one. I know my inability to fulfill my engagements, and, determined to impoſe on no man, I am compelled to put an end to my exiſtence."

"Gentlemen," replied the man who had given riſe to this converſation, "I admire your principles, your reſolution, and your firmneſs. If, however, I poſſeſſed the means of removing the grounds of your deſpair, I ſhould feel happy in making you renounce your noble project, but all that I have left will barely ſuffice to pay for a ſupper, if you will accept one; and at the laſt bottle we will immortalize ourſelves." "Bravo!" exclaimed the others, "this is admirable."

The day was fixed, and an excellent ſupper was ordered; the table was covered with dainties, and there was plenty of the beſt wines. A ſtrong doſe of arſenic was put into one bottle, which was to be drunk at laſt. While theſe preparations were making, the two debtors repaired to a neighbouring houſe of ill-fame, where they met with another man, who had come thither to conſole himſelf, in the arms of venal beauty, for the rigour which he experienced from a lady to whom he paid his addreſſes. But this den of corruption only filled him with diſguſt and horror. He became gloomy and melancholy. When in this humour, he was addreſſed by the other two perſons, who, after ſome converſation, informed him of their deſign. He ſeemed to reliſh it, and to be diſpoſed to make a fourth in the party. In the ſtate of mind in which he then was, the taſk of perſuaſion was eaſy; they blinded his judgment by their ſophiſtry, and he accompanied them to the place.

The perſon, who was to pay for the ſupper, expecting only two gueſts, was ſurpriſed at ſeeing a third. He enquired into the motives which had influenced the determination of his new colleague, and, being ſatisfied with them, they all ſat down to table. The original propoſer of the plan was in a very good humour, and made a long ſpeech on the reſolution which he had formed. "I have," ſaid he, "ſeen ſo much of human life, that I ſuſpect there is little more for me to ſee. Every thing tends to convince me that man is a very poor creature, and that he can only be happy by contributing to the happineſs of others. One perſon may do this in one way, another in another, but I could only do it with my fortune; and I accordingly employed it for that purpoſe in the beſt manner I could. If any one proved to me, in a plauſible way, that a certain ſum would make him happy, I gave it him. The conſequence was, that my fortune was ſoon ſpent; and I am now ruined and wholly unable to render a ſervice to any man. It would be poſſible, indeed, to ſubſiſt by my labour, but I ſhould infallibly ſink under ſuch a mode of life; and beſides, I cannot believe that any man ought to exiſt for himſelf alone."

The laſt of our heroes here interrupted the philoſopher. "That is the very point on which I muſt contradict you. If man did not exiſt for himſelf, as you ſuppoſe, and you

have proved by your life, that such is your opinion, I certainly ought to continue to live. But I, who am of a different opinion, and who have lived only for myself, finding no more pleasure in life, am resolved to quit it."

"Every man, my friend," replied the first, "has his own mode of thinking on this subject, and acts accordingly. There can be no with, then, to make proselytes. You will die in pursuance of your own system, and I in pursuance of mine." Much more conversation ensued on the fragility of life: many traits, ancient and modern, were cited in favour of suicide; and during this discussion the young candidate remained pensive. The bottle was freely circulated, and a thousand reasons were urged, each exceeding the other in absurdity. They took the last bottle, but one, which they drank with firmness, to a happy meeting, and without betraying the smallest symptom of irresolution. At length, they came to the last bottle. The philosopher took it, saying, "In this repose the immortality which we shall still enjoy. It is the precious panacea which makes the wretched forget their cares, and cures the rich man's pains. It reminds us that we are free; it is liberty to the slave, gold to the poor, tranquillity to the restless, and happiness to the miserable."

He divided the bottle into four equal parts; then taking his glass in his hand, said, "I die tranquil and contented. Heaven gave me wealth to distribute, and I distributed it as well as I could. I came into the world to live among men, and for them; not having the ability to be any longer of use to them, I take my leave. I am induced to adopt this measure from the despair into which I should be plunged, if any one of the unfortunate beings, whom I have been accustomed to relieve, were to come and implore that assistance which I am unable to afford him. I believe in the existence of a future life, and I hope to pass from this world into another, where I shall be able to do more good." After this exposition of his philosophy he emptied his glass, to the very last drop.

The other two then took their glasses. "We have no occasion," said they, "for such profound reasoning. We expect to be visited to-morrow by the same number of creditors who besieged us this morning, and of whom we had considerable difficulty to rid ourselves. What reason can be assigned to prevent us from withdrawing ourselves from such persecution? We believe in predestination, and it was our destiny that we should finish our days here." They both emptied their glasses without hesitation.

It now came to the turn of the fourth, who took his glass in his hand, held it up to the candle, then, putting it down on the table, said; "You have done me the honour, gentlemen, to admit me into your company, and I thank you for it. By your observations I have acquired a knowledge of death, which I did not possess before. I was led to wish for it by some painful occurrences, and a deep melancholy consequent thereupon. I now know the madness of such a wish. It was not death that I should have desired, but sufficient firmness to die. My wish is accomplished; you, gentlemen, have given me that sublime lesson. I shall not censure the motives which have engaged you to quit the world; on such a topic every man must judge for himself. But my situation is absolutely different from yours. I owe nothing to any man. I must, therefore, have some other reasons for taking this beverage, which you are pleased to call immortality, and which shines with such brilliancy in this glass.

glaſs. The ſophiſms of that gentleman had rather diſconcerted me, and, in the ſtate of my mind at that time, I yielded to his opinion; but reflection has come to my aid. I have a conſiderable fortune, and two profligate brothers, who wish for my death, that they might ſquander it, in the moſt ſcandalous manner."

Here the poiſon beginning to operate, one of the debtors, with diſtorted features, begged him to finiſh his ſpeech, becauſe it would be too cruel for him to ſurvive them, and ſuffer alone.

"I have little more," added the other, "to ſay, I have never before ſeen a man in his laſt moments. You have now afforded me the opportunity, and I confeſs to you, gentlemen, that the kind of death which you have choſen only fills me with horror. The very ſight of you makes me ſhudder. It was only in a moment of madneſs, that I could give my approbation to your project, and conſent to follow your example. If I am ſo fortunate as to open my eyes in time, do you be ſtill ſo wiſe as not to accuſe me of cowardice, and accept my excuſes for having ſo inconſiderately conſented to make a fourth. May the pleaſing hopes which you have formed be realized. May you be happier in the next world than you have been in this." He then roſe to leave the room. "But," exclaimed the others, "did you not promiſe, upon your honour, to do as we did?" "True, gentlemen, but you ſhould congratulate yourſelves on my converſion. Applaud yourſelves for that return to my ſenſes which your dreadful example has occaſioned." He caſt a laſt look of pity upon them. They all endeavoured to follow him, but could not. "I left them," ſaid he to me, adding, that the third, who was nearer to his end than the two others, teſtified his approbation of his conduct, by an inclination of his head.

HISTORY OF THE INDEX EXPURGATORIUS, OR CATALOGUE OF PROHIBITED BOOKS.

From Dr Campbell's "Lectures on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory."

IN the earlieſt ages of the church, though there was no eccleſiaſtical prohibition in regard to books, pious perſons, from a principle of conſcience, always thought it right to avoid reading bad books, that they might not tranſgreſs the ſenſe of the divine law, which prohibits us from ſpending the time unprofitably, and which commands us to abſtain from all appearance of evil, to avoid every thing by which we may be led, without neceſſity, to expoſe ourſelves to temptation, and be drawn into ſin. Theſe are obligations ariſing from the principles of the law of nature, and therefore perpetually in force. We are all, doubtleſs, obliged, though there were no eccleſiaſtical law to that purpoſe, to beware of miſpending the precious hours in the peruſal of worthleſs writings. But, in proceſs of time, when theſe conſiderations were leſs minded than at the beginning, Dionyſius, biſhop of Alexandria, a celebrated doctor, about the year 240, being reproved by his own profeſſors, for reading books that they accounted dangerous, found it convenient to plead in his excuſe, that his doubts on this head had been removed by a viſion, wherewith he had been favoured from heaven, which permitted him to read any book, becauſe he had diſcernment ſufficient to enable him to do it with ſafety. It was, however, the general opinion in thoſe days, that there was greater danger in the books of pagans, than in thoſe of heretics, which were much more abhorred.

The

The reading of the former, the Greek and Latin books which we now call claſſics, was more ſeverely cenſured, not as being intrinſically worſe than the other, but becauſe thoſe books were more engaging, and the reading of them was more frequently practiſed by many Chriſtian doctors, through a deſire of learning eloquence, and the rules of compoſition. And, for indulging himſelf in this practice, Jerom was ſaid to have been either in viſion, or in dream, buffeted by the devil. Much about that time, to wit, in the year 400, a council in Carthage prohibited the biſhops from reading the books of the gentiles, but permitted them to read thoſe of heretics. This is the firſt prohibition in form of a canon. Nor is there any thing elſe, on this ſubject, to be found in the fathers, except in the way of advice, on the general principles of the divine law, as repreſented above.

The books of the heretics, whoſe doctrine had been condemned by councils, were indeed often, for political reaſons, prohibited by the emperors. Thus Conſtantine prohibited the books of Arius. Arcadius thoſe of the Eunomians and Manichees. Theodoſius thoſe of Neſtorius, and Martian the writings of the Eutychians. In Spain, king Ricaredo prohibited thoſe of the Arians. Councils and biſhops thought it ſufficient to declare what books contained doctrine condemned or apocryphal. They proceeded no further, leaving it to the conſcience of every one either to avoid them entirely, or to read them with a good intention. After the year 800, the Roman pontiffs, who had uſurped the greater part of eccleſiaſtical government, expreſsly forbade men to read, nay, gave orders to burn the books whoſe authors they had condemned as guilty of hereſy. Nevertheleſs, till the age of the reformation, the number of books actually prohibited was but ſmall.

The general papal prohibition, on pain of excommunication, and without any other ſentence, to all thoſe who read books containing the doctrine of heretics, or of perſons ſuſpected of hereſy, was growing into diſuſe. Martin the fifth, in his bull, excommunicated all heretical ſects, eſpecially Wickliffites and Huſſites; but made no mention of thoſe who read their books, though many of them were then every where circulated. Leo the tenth, when he condemned Luther, prohibited at the ſame time, on pain of excommunication, the keeping and the reading of his books. The ſucceeding pontiffs, in the bull called *in cæna*, having condemned and excommunicated all heretics, did, together with them, excommunicate alſo thoſe who read their books. This produced great confuſion, becauſe the heretics not being condemned by name, the books would be diſcovered rather by the quality of the doctrine contained in them, than by the names of their authors. Now the quality of the doctrine contained could not be known till the book was read, and conſequently, till the excommunication was incurred, if the doctrine was heretical. Beſides, the doctrine might appear very different to different readers. Hence aroſe innumerable ſcruples in the minds of thoſe weak but conſcientious perſons, who paid an implicit deference to the authority of the church. The inquiſitors, who were more diligent than others, made catalogues of ſuch as came to their knowledge, which, however, as the copies taken of thoſe catalogues were not collated, did not entirely remove the difficulty. King Philip of Spain was the firſt who gave them a more convenient form, having enacted a law in 1558, that the catalogue of books, prohibited by the Spaniſh inquiſition, ſhould be printed. After this example, Paul the fourth, ordered the inquiſition in Rome to prepare,

pare, and cauſed to be printed, an index of books proper to be forbidden, which was executed in the following year 1559. In this they proceeded much further than had ever been done before, and laid the foundations of a very curious ſyſtem of policy, for maintaining and exalting, to the utmoſt, the authority of the court of Rome, by depriving men of the knowledge neceſſary for defending themſelves againſt her uſurpations.

Hitherto the prohibition had been confined to the books of heretics, nor had any book been prohibited whoſe author had not been condemned. They now judged it expedient to go more boldly to work. Accordingly, the new index, which, from its known purpoſe, came to be called *Index Expurgatorius*, was divided into three parts. The firſt contained the names of thoſe authors, whoſe whole works, whether the ſubject were ſacred or profane, were forbidden; and in this number are included not only thoſe who have profeſſed a doctrine contrary to that of Rome, but even many who continued all their life, and died in her communion. In the ſecond part were contained the names of particular books which are condemned, though other books of the ſame authors be not. In the third, beſide ſome anonymous writings ſpecified, there is one general rule, whereby all thoſe books are forbidden, which do not bear the author's name, publiſhed ſince the year 1519. Nay, many authors and books are condemned, which for three hundred, two hundred, or one hundred years, had paſſed through the hands of all the men of letters in the church, and of which the Roman pontiffs had been in the knowledge of for ſo long a time without finding fault. Nay, what is ſtill more extraordinary, ſome modern books were included in the prohibition, which had been printed in Italy, even in Rome, with the approbation of the inquiſitors, nay, of the Pope himſelf, ſignified by his brief accompanying the publication. Of this kind are the annotations of Eraſmus on the New Teſtament, to which Leo the tenth, after having read them, gave his approbation in a brief, dated at Rome 1518. Above all, it is worthy of notice, that under colour, of faith and religion, thoſe books are prohibited, and their authors condemned, wherein the authority of princes and civil magiſtrates is defended againſt the uſurpations of the court of Rome; and thoſe wherein are diſcloſed the tyranny and hypocriſy with which, under pretence of religion, the people is abuſed either by deceit, or by violence. In brief, a better expedient was never deviſed, (had it been a little more capable of being carried into effect) for employing religion, ſo as to diveſt men not only of all knowledge, but of every veſtige of rationality. So far did the Roman inquiſition, at that time, proceed, that they made a liſt of ſixty-two printers, prohibiting all the books printed by them, of whatever author, ſubject, or language, with an additional clauſe ſtill more comprehenſive, to wit, and 'all books printed by *ſuch like* printers, who have printed the books of heretics.' In conſequence of which, there hardly remained any books to read. Nay, to ſhow the incredible exceſs of their rigour, the prohibition of every book, contained in the catalogue, was on pain of excommunication to the reader *ipſo facto*, reſerving to the Pope the power of inflicting the deprivation of offices, and benefices, incapacitation, perpetual infamy, and other arbitrary pains. Thus was the court of Rome, in defence, as was falſely pretended, of the doctrine of Chriſt, but in reality of her own deſpotiſm, as the Turks and Saracens, in defence of the ſuperſtition of the impoſtor Mahomet, engaged in a war againſt literature

ture and knowledge, tending evidently to the extermination of arts and ſciences, and to the transformation of men, in every thing but external form, into brutes. And with equal reaſon was this the aim of both mahometaniſm and popery. Falſe religion, of every kind, muſt be a mortal enemy to knowledge, for nothing is more certain, than that knowledge is a mortal enemy to all falſe religion.—

In regard to the expedient, of which I have been treating, the prohibition of books by an *index expurgatorius*, there ſeem to have been two capital errors in Rome's method of managing this affair, notwithſtanding her political wiſdom. But nothing human is on all ſides perfect. One was, that ſhe was ſome centuries too late in adopting this meaſure. It would be difficult to ſay what might have been effected, had the attempt been earlier made, and ſupported with her uſual firmneſs. The other error was, that things had proceeded too far for ſo violent a remedy. Had leſs been attempted, more would have been attained. The inquiſitors, in the true ſpirit of their calling, and in compliance with the impetuous temper of the reigning pontiff, breathed nothing but extirpation and perdition. They had not ſo much knowledge of legiſlation as to perceive, that when a certain point is exceeded in the ſeverity of the laws, they are actually enfeebled by what was intended to invigorate them. Hardly was there a man that could read, who was not involved in the excommunication by an act ſo extravagant. Nor could any thing render the ſentence more contemptible, or prove a greater bar to its execution, than its being made thus to comprehend almoſt every body.

This error was quickly perceived. Recourſe was had, not without effect, to Paul's ſucceſſor, Pius the fourth, who, being a man of more temper than his predeceſſor, remitted to the council of Trent, then ſitting, the conſideration of the affair. They, accordingly, committed to ſome of the fathers and doctors the examination of ſuſpected books, and the reviſal and correction of that abſurd act of pope Paul, acknowledging that it had produced ſcruples, and given cauſe for complaints. Since that time, the prohibitory laws, though, in other reſpects, far from being more moderate, have avoided the moſt exceptionable of thoſe indefinite and comprehenſive clauſes complained of in the former; and I ſuſpect have, by conſequence, proved more effectual, at leaſt in Italy and Spain, in retarding the progreſs of knowledge.

Rome has obſtructed the progreſs of knowledge, not only by ſuppreſſing altogether books not calculated to favour her views, but by reprinting works which had too great a currency for them to ſuppreſs, mutilated and groſsly adulterated. Thoſe editions, when they come abroad, being for the moſt part neatly, many of them elegantly, printed, and well executed, were ignorantly copied by the printers of other countries, who knew not their defects. In this way thoſe corruptions have been propagated. Beſides, Rome wants not her inſtruments in moſt countries, proteſtant as well as popiſh, ſuch as prieſts and confeſſors, who are always ready to lend their aſſiſtance in forwarding her views. Hence it is often rendered extremely difficult to diſtinguiſh the genuine editions from the ſpurious. For let it be obſerved, that their viſitors of books do not think it enough to cancel whatever diſpleaſes them in the authors they examine; they even venture to foiſt in what they judge proper, in the room of what they have expunged. In the year 1607, the *Index Expurgatorius*, publiſhed at Rome, ſpecified and condemned all the obnoxious places in certain authors, which were judged

judged worthy to be blotted out. Thus, to thoſe who poſſeſs that index, ſhows plainly what the things were which, in ſeveral authors of reputation, were either altered or raſed. But ſuch indexes, which, in the hands of a critic, would prove extremely uſeful for reſtoring old books to their primitive purity and integrity, are now to be found only in the libraries of a very few, in the ſouthern parts of Europe. Whether there be any of them in this iſland, I cannot ſay. But the conſequence of the freedom, above related, which has been taken by the court of Rome with Chriſtian writers of the early ages, (for it luckily did not anſwer their purpoſe to meddle with the works of pagans) has rendered it, at this day, almoſt impoſſible to know the real ſentiments of many old authors of great name, both eccleſiaſtics and hiſtorians; there being of ſeveral of them ſcarcely any addition extant at preſent, except thoſe which have been ſo miſerably garbled by the court of Rome, or, which amounts to the ſame thing, editions copied from thoſe which they had vitiated by their interpolations and corrections.

But what would appear the moſt incredible of all, if the act were not ſtill in being, pope Clement the eighth, in the year 1595, in his catalogue of forbidden books, publiſhed a decree, that all the books of catholic authors, written ſince the year 1515, ſhould be corrected, not only by retrenching what is not conformable to the doctrine of Rome, but alſo by adding what may be judged proper by the correctors.

The reaſon why the year 1515 is particularly ſpecified, as that after which the writings, even of Roman catholics, were to undergo a more ſtrict examination and ſcrutiny than any publiſhed by ſuch before, is plainly this; it was in the year immediately following, that Luther began to declaim againſt indulgences, which proved the firſt dawn of the reformation. His preachings and publications produced a very hot controverſy. Now many of thoſe who defended what was called the catholic cauſe, and ſtrenuouſly maintained the perfect purity of the church's doctrine, did not heſitate to acknowledge corruptions in her diſcipline, and particularly in the conduct of Rome, which needed to be reformed. They affected to diſtinguiſh between the court and the church of Rome, a diſtinction no way palatable to the former. Now it would have been exceedingly imprudent to ſuppreſs thoſe controverſial pieces altogether, eſpecially at that time, when they were univerſally conſidered as being, and in fact were, the beſt defence of the Romiſh cauſe againſt the incroachments of proteſtantiſm, and the reformation. On the other hand, the conceſſions made in them, in regard to diſcipline, and the court of Rome, and the diſtinctions they contained, bore an aſpect very unfavourable to Roman deſpotiſm. Hence the determination of correcting them, not only by expunging what was not reliſhed at court, but by altering and inſerting whatever was judged proper to alter, or inſert, by the ruling powers of the church. Authors had been often falſified before, and made to ſay what they never meant, nay, the reverſe of what they actually ſaid: but of a falſification ſo imprudently conducted, this of pope Clement was the firſt example. Their interpolations, however, of the works even of Roman catholics, though not ſo avowedly made, have by no means been confined to thoſe who have written ſince the year 1515. Platina, a writer of the fifteenth, and therefore, of the former century, who gave the world a hiſtory of the popes, though far from being unfavourable to the pretenſions of Rome, has not eſcaped unhurt their jealous vigilance. For though he had ſaid very little, as

ture and knowledge, tending evidently to the extermination of arts and sciences, and to the transformation of men, in every thing but external form, into brutes. And with equal reason was this the aim of both mahometanism and popery. False religion, of every kind, must be a mortal enemy to knowledge, for nothing is more certain, than that knowledge is a mortal enemy to all false religion.—

In regard to the expedient, of which I have been treating, the prohibition of books by an *index expurgatorius*, there seem to have been two capital errors in Rome's method of managing this affair, notwithstanding her political wisdom. But nothing human is on all sides perfect. One was, that she was some centuries too late in adopting this measure. It would be difficult to say what might have been effected, had the attempt been earlier made, and supported with her usual firmness. The other error was, that things had proceeded too far for so violent a remedy. Had less been attempted, more would have been attained. The inquisitors, in the true spirit of their calling, and in compliance with the impetuous temper of the reigning pontiff, breathed nothing but extirpation and perdition. They had not so much knowledge of legislation as to perceive, that when a certain point is exceeded in the severity of the laws, they are actually enfeebled by what was intended to invigorate them. Hardly was there a man that could read, who was not involved in the excommunication by an act so extravagant. Nor could any thing render the sentence more contemptible, or prove a greater bar to its execution, than its being made thus to comprehend almost every body.

This error was quickly perceived. Recourse was had, not without effect, to Paul's successor, Pius the fourth, who, being a man of more temper than his predecessor, remitted to the council of Trent, then sitting, the consideration of the affair. They, accordingly, committed to some of the fathers and doctors the examination of suspected books, and the revisal and correction of that absurd act of pope Paul, acknowledging that it had produced scruples, and given cause for complaints. Since that time, the prohibitory laws, though, in other respects, far from being more moderate, have avoided the most exceptionable of those indefinite and comprehensive clauses complained of in the former; and I suspect have, by consequence, proved more effectual, at least in Italy and Spain, in retarding the progress of knowledge.

Rome has obstructed the progress of knowledge, not only by suppressing altogether books not calculated to favour her views, but by reprinting works which had too great a currency for them to suppress, mutilated and grossly adulterated. Those editions, when they come abroad, being for the most part neatly, many of them elegantly, printed, and well executed, were ignorantly copied by the printers of other countries, who knew not their defects. In this way those corruptions have been propagated. Besides, Rome wants not her instruments in most countries, protestant as well as popish, such as priests and confessors, who are always ready to lend their assistance in forwarding her views. Hence it is often rendered extremely difficult to distinguish the genuine editions from the spurious. For let it be observed, that their visitors of books do not think it enough to cancel whatever displeases them in the authors they examine; they even venture to foist in what they judge proper, in the room of what they have expunged. In the year 1607, the *Index Expurgatorius*, published at Rome, specified and condemned all the obnoxious places in certain authors, which were judged

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Bower well obſerves, that could be ſuſpected of being any way offenſive, that *very little* has been thought too much. Accordingly, he has been taught, in all the editions of his work, ſince the middle of the ſixteenth century, to ſpeak with more reſerve, and to ſuppreſs, or diſguiſe, ſome truths which he had formerly told.

Hence it happens, that in regard to all the books which have paſſed through the hands of Roman licencers, or inquiſitors, we can conclude nothing from what we find in them, in regard to the ſentiments of their authors, but ſolely in regard to the ſentiments of Rome, to an exact conformity to which, it was judged neceſſary, that by all poſſible methods of ſqueezing and wrenching, maiming, and interpolating, they ſhould be brought. Nor has the reviſal been confined to books written on religious ſubjects, but extended to all ſubjects, politics, hiſtory, works of ſcience, and of amuſement. Nay, what is more, the pope came at laſt to claim it as an excluſive privilege, to prohibit, and to licence, not for Rome only, and the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, but for all Chriſtendom, at leaſt for all the countries wherein his authority is acknowledged, inſiſting that what he prohibits, no prince whatever, even in his own dominions, dares licence, and what he licences, none dares prohibit. The firſt of theſe has been generally conceded to him, though not perhaps punctually obeyed.

The ſecond occaſioned a violent ſtruggle in the beginning of the laſt century, between the pope and the king of Spain, on occaſion of a book written by cardinal Baronius, containing many things in derogation of that monarch's government and title, and traducing, with much aſperity, many of his anceſtors, the kings of Arragon.

The book was licenced at Rome, but prohibited in the Spaniſh dominions. The monarch ſtood firm in his purpoſe, and the pope thought fit to drop the controverſy, but not to renounce the claim. This Rome never does, actuated by a political maxim formerly ſuggeſted, of which ſhe has often availed herſelf when a proper opportunity appeared.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER, A TALE.

On Sarum's plain I met a wand'ring fair;
The look of ſorrow, lovely ſtill ſhe bore:

SHENSTONE, Elegy XVI.

MY friend Caroline called upon me one day, lately, and propoſed a walk; I agreed, and went to throw on my cloak. The day was clear and froſty, and the air, though chill, was ſomewhat ſoftened by the appearance of a bright ſun, which dreſt our little garden in ſmiles that had been chaſed away by winter's ſtern command. Caroline and I ſet out, and we were delighted with the day; ſo I propoſed that we ſhould take a longer excurſion: after mature deliberation, it was agreed that we ſhould viſit William's cottage. Our road lay along the banks of the Yarrow, ſo famous in ſong. We talked of other days; memory recalled ſome pleaſing ſcenes which we had witneſſed, and ſome painful ones; however, we beguiled the way with the pleaſures of anticipation; we pictured the ſimple manners of the happy cottagers we were going to viſit. William had been a ſervant of my father's, and he had married a young woman in the adjoining village. My father had aſſiſted him in eſtabliſhing himſelf; he was very grateful for it, and was always happy when any of us condeſcended (as he called it), to come and ſee his wife and him in their humble dwelling. It is a delightful ſenſation when we are conſcious of giving pleaſure to others; it ſmooths

ſmooths the roughneſs and aſperity of our tempers, to accuſtom ourſelves to want many comforts, in order to relieve thoſe who have fewer bleſſings. We had now reached William's cottage: his oldeſt boy, a fine chubby little rogue, was ſtanding at the door; he ſaw us approach, and inſtantly ran in to tell his mother that Miſs Harriet was coming, and a lady with her: we followed him in, and received a moſt hearty welcome from the good woman. The ſimple Jean was indeed a pleaſing ſpecimen of rural felicity; ſhe was a charming companion for William. Her anxiety to get us ſeated, and apologies for her houſe being in diſorder, were moſt natural and intereſting: ſhe told her little boy to run and bring his father, who was working in a field near the houſe. We begged her to let him remain, that we would ſpend a little time with her moſt agreeably. The fine frank little fellow, though he was happy to ſee us, did not forget his mother's commands, he broke from us to fulfil them with chearful obedience. While I was talking to the good woman, Caroline had withdrawn herſelf from my ſide. You are looking at my little Robert, ſaid Jean, he has not been well for ſome days, and I am happy to get James to play about the doors to keep him quiet; however, he has taken a long ſleep this forenoon, I hope he will awake a good boy. I looked into the cradle, and beheld a moſt engaging infant. You are a ſweet fellow, Robert, ſaid Caroline; I wiſh you would awake that I might have you in my arms. His mother lifted him up, and in a little while he opened his full blue eyes upon her, and ſmiled ſo ſweetly, that we were quite delighted with him. Caroline took him in her arms and ſaid, Jean, I am almoſt tempted to ſteal your little boy. William now appeared leading in James, who was glad to return to us again: his father received us with that blunt hoſpitality which pleaſes, becauſe it is ſincere.

Jean ſet before us the beſt that her cottage could afford. We dined with her moſt comfortably, and Caroline reluctantly reſigned the little Robert to his mother. We then took our leave, highly gratified with our viſit. We propoſed to go and drink tea with the Miſs Enfields at Roſe-bank; this we did, and found them at home, where we ſpent a moſt agreeable evening. The moon was now riſen, and ſhe reminded us, that we had to retrace our ſteps along the Yarrow braes. Miſs Maria came a little way with us, but we could not aſk her farther, as ſhe had to return alone: it was a moſt delightful night, the moon ſhone bright, ſave now and then a fine white cloud paſſed, and obſcured her from our view, but ſhe ſhone forth again with redoubled ſplendour. Caroline and I were quite happy that we had ſtill a good way to go before we reached home; for by the moon's mellow light we ſeemed like airy beings treading a fairy landſcape. Yarrow's ſtream looked bright and lovely, and we pauſed now and then to hear it ruſhing over its pebbly bed. I never felt myſelf ſo charmed with a moonlight ſcene; the water was ſo beautiful where it formed itſelf into little eddies, the part which gurgled over ſeemed tinged with liquid gold; the leaves were falling from the trees, and as the breeze hurried by, it ſwept them paſt with a mournful ſound. Caroline and I quickened our pace, as we were beginning to feel cold. As we were haſtening on, I thought I perceived a perſon approaching us. I mentioned it to Caroline; with ſurpriſe mingled with fear ſhe looked, and the figure came on with quick ſteps. As it came nearer, we obſerved that it was a woman: ſhe was wrapped in a long cloak; the moon ſhone full upon her face as ſhe paſſed us, and we could perceive that ſhe was much agitated: her eyes ſeemed ſuffuſed with tears, and ſhe heaved a deep ſigh as ſhe threw a fearful glance upon us. Shall we ſpeak to her, ſaid I to Caroline, for my curioſity was raiſed at her appearance: ſhe ſeems in trouble, perhaps we could relieve her. We might do ſo, replied Caroline, but ſhe is paſt. I inſtantly turned about and followed her: when I came near enough to be heard, I ſaid, May I aſk where you are going to, good woman, for you ſeem weak and unable to travel far? I am going, madam, ſaid ſhe, heſitatingly—in truth I know not where I am going. I looked in her face, which was ſweet and expreſſive, and I became more intereſted in her than before. What has brought you here, then, ſaid I; have you no home? I had a home, ſaid ſhe, and a ſweet home, but to night I have left it for ever. I am a poor outcaſt; and who ſhall take me in now? Thus far I have reached in ſafety, but what trials await me I dread to think. You are kind, madam, to ſpeak to me;

I thought you had not obſerved me. I was hurrying on to reach ſome houſes which they told me were at no great diſtance: I hope there to find a ſhelter for the night, and to-morrow I ſhould find ſome employment: though I have not been accuſtomed to labour, yet, if I have health, I ſhall not repine; it is far better than to accept of an offer for doing which I ſhould never have my own forgiveneſs. I wiſh I could be of any ſervice to you, ſaid I: you ſeem to have been unfortunate; come with me, and I ſhall at leaſt aſſure you of a night's lodging: I am anxious to hear the circumſtances which have brought you into your preſent ſituation; I hope when we get home you will give us ſome account of yourſelf. She appeared very grateful for my offer, and turned again with Caroline and me. I ſhall relate my ſtory to you, ſaid ſhe, for you have a good right to know who you have ſhewn kindneſs to; I am glad to think that I ſhall not be found unworthy of your attention. When we got home we preſented ſome refreſhment to our gueſt, and then retiring to our own room, ſhe thus related her adventures.

"My name is Charlotte Granville. I was born near Alnwick, in Northumberland; my father was the vicar of a ſmall village in the neighbourhood; he was a mild tempered modeſt man, and was univerſally beloved: with my mother he got a fortune, but he ſuffered ſeverely for the mercenary motive of his choice; he was not ſufficiently acquainted with her temper, and ſhe proved a ſource of perpetual miſery to him. She was proud and ambitious, of an ungovernable diſpoſition, ſo every day furniſhed ſome new topic for wrangling and diſcontent. She found herſelf not in the ſituation ſhe had expected to fill, the ſimple life of a vicar ſhe now completely deſpiſed, and was quite miſerable at the thought of her ſinking into inſignificance. She had two children, of whom I was the eldeſt. I was her favourite, as ſhe was delighted with my appearance, which was more promiſing than that of my ſiſter. She indulged many ſchemes for my future eſtabliſhment in life, and fondly believed that ſhe ſaw herſelf riſing in me to dignity and honour: my father often hinted, as gently as poſſible, the danger of partiality; but it was productive of no other conſequence, than abuſe againſt him for his want of diſcernment in not diſcovering the charms of his eldeſt daughter, and her ſiſter's great inferiority. She taught me to ſet a high value upon my perſonal attractions, and was very anxious to have me genteely dreſt, as ſhe ſaid every thing depended upon it; but ſhe neglected what was of infinite importance, the cultivation of my mind, and the inculcating uſeful knowledge: to my father I owe what little improvement my mind has received, and I ſhall always be grateful to him, for the pains he took in impreſſing upon me important truths, which I hope nothing ſhall ever be able to efface. My father's health now began to decline, his conſtitution was delicate, and his ſpirit, tho' patient and ſubmiſſive, was borne down by the conſtant irritation he received from his contentious wife. I think I ſtill ſee him on his death-bed, while he claſped his children in his arms, and bleſſing them, bade them be kind to their mother, and bear with her infirmities. I was much concerned at my father's death, and, young as I was, I obſerved with diſlike that my mother felt no diſtreſs, and quickly forgot him. We were obliged to quit our houſe, and give room to another poſſeſſor. My mother came to this neighbourhood, as ſhe had ſome friends here among whom ſhe wiſhed ſtill to make a figure. About two years ago, I became acquainted with a young man, the younger ſon of a farmer in the neighbourhood. Edward Stanly was a youth of amiable and intereſting manners. I ſaw him frequently, and we ſoon became attached to each other: my mother obſerved with diſapprobation the frequency of his viſits, and our liking to be together: ſhe told me one day; that ſhe hoped I did not encourage the viſits of Edward, as ſhe obſerved it with pain, and would take means to prevent it, if I did not diſcontinue the intercourſe: every thing continued as before, but ſhe took occaſion when Edward called in my abſence to ſay, that his viſits were not agreeable to her, as ſhe now underſtood the motive of them. Edward returned no more, but I met him ſoon after, and he told me of a plan he had in view. He had a brother in Jamaica in a flouriſhing buſineſs; he propoſed going out to him and remain a year or two, till he had got ſome addition to his fortune, which would render him more agreeable to my mother: this plan I objected to; he might not agree with the climate, and it held

held out a prospect of a long separation; but he soothed my fears, and I consented. Our parting was affecting; we exchanged tokens of constancy, but little thought I that I looked on Edward for the last time. He went to Jamaica, and caught a fever, and died a few days after his landing. I received the melancholy intelligence some months after, alas! all my fears had been too well grounded. I cannot describe to you the effect it had upon my health and spirits. I determined that no one should ever fill his place in my affections: no, they are buried with him in his grave, and the beloved token that he gave me at parting is all that remains of him. I often sit and weep whole hours over it. What added to my affliction was, that my cruel mother seemed to rejoice at my calamity: she now thought that I was at liberty to make another choice, and she instantly set about means to bring forward a connection with a man of considerable fortune, (but whom I could not esteem), to whom it had long been her wish to see me united. In vain I told her, that my heart could not be transferred to another: she laughed at my nice scruples, and told me that she was not going to be trifled with in that way: she insisted upon me either marrying the gentleman that she proposed, or quitting her house and protection for ever. The last of these conditions I immediately agreed upon, as nothing should ever make me forget my vows to Edward: though his bones were buried on a foreign shore, yet could I forget that for me he had left a peaceful home, and found an early grave among strangers? Thus determined, I left my mother's house, and she saw me depart without the smallest emotion: my sister was anxious that I should yet remain; but my plan was fixed; I took an affectionate farewell of her, and departed. I had travelled one day, when your goodness found me to-night on the banks of the Yarrow; I cannot think of this stream without weeping, for along its banks I have wandered in happier days with my Edward."

Here Charlotte ended her narrative, and we retired to rest, but sleep fled from my eyes; Charlotte and her Edward occupied all my thoughts. I arose early in the morning, and went to give my father and sister the history of our fair adventurer: my father was so much interested in her, that I exerted all my eloquence with him, to allow her to remain with us. He at length agreed to my proposal, that Charlotte should attend upon my sister and me. Away I flew to Charlotte, whose gratitude and joy was unbounded. She remains in our house, and I shall not be exacting as to her services, remembering that one should treat with tenderness and delicacy, those who have known better days, and suffered such poignant affliction. M. S. A.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ADDRESS TO POVERTY.

O Poortith! rugged, ragged pow'r!
Whom mortals flee from, an' abhor,
Within thy temple's cheerless door
I'm forc'd to enter!
An' now, low bendin', to implore
Thy name I venture!

Thou rules tyrannic! in thy train
March droopin' grief, an' gnawin' pain,
Pale hunger, worn to skin an' bane,
An' toil an' care;
While storms howl thro' thy drear domain,
An' sweep it bare.

Thy cruel an' despotic sway
Thy subjects, 'gainst their will, obey;
An' execrations load the day
Which seal'd their union
Wi' thee: an' pointed out the way
To thy dominion!

Whare'er alang the swaird thou treads,
The eurie cattle hang their heads!
Nae bloomin' floweret gems the meads
Refresh't wi' dew!
Creation wears her sable weeds
O' sable hue!

Nae social converse, mirth, or glee,
Nae tankers fill'd wi' barley bree,
Nae dimplin' cheek, nae sparklin' e'e,
Nae music's sound,
Nae rantin', dancin' e'er wi' thee,
Is ever found!

The maid, whom youth an' beauty crown,
Whom innocence an' sweetness own,
Whom a' adore,—Ance tumbled down
Wi' thee to dwell,

Forgot,

Forgot, her every charm is flown,
Where?—Nane can tell!

Aft a' the ſweets o' young deſire,
By hope dreſt in their beſt attire;
An' faithfu' love's celeſtial fire,
O' pure delight
The parent, by thy pow'r expire,
In darkeſt night!

The honeſt, ſocial, hearty blade,
For fun an' fire by nature made,
'Till friendſhip ſeem a thrivin' trade,
Sic number's like him!
Whan thy cauld hand is on him laid,
They a' forſake him!

The bard, whaſe fangs, by nature dight,
Are read, an' roos'd by ilka wight,
While thou art keepin' out o' ſight —
But ance draw near,
An' wit an' ſweetneſs tak' their flight,
An' diſappear!

Aft thrawart hempies, not a few,
Scornin' beneath thy yoke to bow,
Laws human and divine break thro',
In hopes o' gain;
'Till on a woodie, black an' blue,
They pay the kain!

An' aft the wretch, thy victim made
By unforeſeen misfortune's aid,
Whan hope an' happineſs are laid
Dead in the ſtrife,
Raiſes the horrid, murd'rous blade,
Againſt his life!

While ſome in chariots ſcour abroad,
Thy power deſpiſin',—At thy nod,
I, cled in duds, an' ſcarcely ſhod,
Withouten tire,
Maun ſkelp alang life's weary road,
Thro' dub an' mire!

How aft have I, ſince life begun,
Bang'd frae my blankets wi' the ſun!
Said, haſtie, owre my pray'rs, an' run
To labour hard!
Nor ſaw ae blink o' ſocial fun
'Till night appear'd!

If ſtowenlins, whan thou was nae thinkin',
I'd been wi' bonie laſſes jinkin',
Or wi' kind ſocial cailants drinkin',
Or ſunnie play,
Whar, glorioufly, the days gaed blinkin'
Like hours away!

Then, ſoon found out, I had great cauſe
To rue that e'er I brak thy laws,
A' my excuſes, hums an' haws,
Cou'd ſcarce avail
To ſave me frae thy curſed claws,
In horrid jail!

Nae doubt, ye think on *Leithen's* banks,
My rhimin' trade, an' rackleſs pranks,
An' ſocial turn, to wear thy branks,
Will ever bind me;
But I may yet, wi' ſouple ſhanks,
Leave thee behind me!

Yes, faith! that very thought's a charm,
Which can my wae-worn boſom warm!
Sweet hope! thy baum for every harm
O, ſtill provide!
Thou canſt the *preſent* grief diſarm,
The *future* hide!

Inverleithen. *J. N.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

PITY.

MILD Pity! thou cheerer of life's little ſpan,
Deſcend at thy votary's pray'r!
I hail thee, the guardian and glory of man,
In the regions of ſorrow and care!—
Thro' flower-pictur'd valleys, enchantingly mild,
Perhaps ſome may travel to joys ever new;
Whilſt I grope out my way in a dark dreary wild,
Where, catching the ſun-beam, no flower ever ſmiled,
Or glitter'd with ſpangles of dew!

Sweet Angel! O, lead my ſad ſtep to ſurvey
Pale poverty's cheerleſs domain;
Whoſe lean featur'd votaries pine out the day,
And ſhiver in night's chilly reign!
Or the tear-water'd couch, where the victim of pain,
With ſad, wreathing viſage, and wild ſtarting eye;
Lies tortur'd; death, hopeleſs, invoking in vain!
Or the cell, where misfortune bids woe's ruthleſs train
Wring the boſom that burſt with a ſigh.

When war's furious God, gorg'd with ſlaughter, diſplays
His blood-ſprinkled ſtandard on high;
And the brave bleeding patriot and father ſurveys
His friends from the conqueror fly!
Then, Pity! thy heart-melting counſel beſtow,
To ſmoothe the rough paſſage that leads to the grave!
To bind up the wound of the brave pierc'd with woe!
To guard the defenceleſs from ruin's ſtern blow!
And the young and the beauteous to ſave!

Lo!

Lo! yonder, how Pity ſo penſively ſtands,
Where friends bid adieu and depart!
Or where fortune or fate tears aſunder the bands,
Love's fingers entwine round the heart!
Unfeeling indifference beholds with a ſigh,
Like a flower bending low with the tears of the morn,
Beauty ſtand, where the lov'd huſband's cold aſhes lie;
While the ſad penſive look, and the tear-dropping eye
Declare how her boſom is torn!

Mild roſe-buds of beauty! 'tis yours to impart
The ſmile which from miſery can ſave!
When deſpair wraps in darkneſs a generous heart,
Ah! pity the wounds which you gave!—
And when artful *guile* ſnatches love's raptur'd hour,
To veil beauty's cheek with the dark cloud of ſhame;
Ah! think not your hearts from the ſnare are ſecure!
But the ſoft balm of pity indulgently pour
In the heart which you ſcarcely can blame!

Happy! thrice happy they! who an hour can employ
To viſit the manſions of woe!
Whoſe heaven tun'd heart-ſtrings ſtill vibrate with joy,
When Pity relief can beſtow!
But unfeeling and dark are the ſouls who deny
To the victim of grief or misfortune a tear!
Who ſtrive not to wipe the ſad drop from the eye
Of merit diſtreſs'd, when the ſtorm rages high,
And no friendly ſhelter is near!

Inverleithen. *J. N.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

EPITAPH

For *ROBERT BURNS.*

BENEATH where yonder marble weeps'
The ſon of wit and genius ſleeps:
Tho' nature claim'd him as her child
Yet wit and genius ſcorn'd to yield
Their darling ſon—he ſtood confeſt—
Heav'n ſnatch'd him from their warm conteſt!

There incenſe-breathing zephyrs blow,—
There violets ſweet and cowſlips grow,—
There laurels green and myrtles twine,
Inviting all the tuneful Nine,
By ſilver moonlight, in their turns,
To ſtrew the laureat wreath of Burns.

J. F. D.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE STREAMLET,

A SIMILE.

In the manner of BURNS.

IN a deep lonely dell, far remote frae the town,
With wild honeyſuckles, and violets in bloom,
O'erhanging the burn, as it wander'd adown,
Thro' the thick yellow whins, and the ſweet ſcented broom

While ſilence impreſſing, the clack of a mill
Hard by frae the hamlet that breaks on the ear;
The murmurs ſae ſaft, o' the wee tinklin' rill
As it ſteals awa' bluſhin' like cryſtal ſae clear;

Each baſhfu' wee gowan on its margin that blows,
Each ſaft weepin' willow, and fern-ſpreadin' green;
Akiſſing its freſh dimpl'd cheek as it rows,
With luſtre again in its boſom are ſeen.

Thus learn, ah! thoughtleſs man, from nature then,
Th' inſtructive leſſon that ſhe here beſtows;
This world, alas! is but a fleeting ſcene,
Devoid of happineſs, replete with woes.

That thou doſt know what's good from ill, I deem,
Then put in practice what thou ſo doſt know,
And like the ſmile of the cryſtal ſtream,
Let virtue's flow'rs within thy boſom blow.

J. F. D.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ON PARTING WITH A FRIEND.

WHY, juſt heav'n! our cares deriding,
Send us joys—to make them vain?
All the bliſs, we taſte, betiding
Bitter draughts of future pain?

'Rapt in hope's ecſtatic viſion,
While we hail the bliſsful hours;
Lo! by fate's ſupreme deciſion,
Baleful anguiſh round us low'rs.

When,

When, with kindred rapture glowing,
Hearts in facred union join;
Shall the fweets from friendſhip flowing,
To the frown of fate reſign?

Sever'ing oft our fond embraces,
Abſence may ſuſpend our joy,
But affection's vivid traces
Never, never can deſtroy.

Firm the ties of concord twining,
'Gainſt corroſive time ſhall prove:
Death, with all his train combining,
Ne'er can cut the cords of love.

Thro' this world of phantoms fleeting,
Vain our graſp at fancy's toys:
But congenial ſpirits meeting,
Own a pledge of heav'nly joys.

What tho' here each ſlender bleſſing
Break before the breathing gale?
What tho' mirth's gay ſmile depreſſing,
Sorrow's ſhafts our hearts aſſail?

Soon this mortal frame reſigning,
To thoſe rapt'rous realms we fly;
Where divided friends rejoining,
Heave no more the parting ſigh.

Life's dark path no more ſhall fear us,
Nor the dread of death diſmay:
Still ſhall hope's bright proſpect chear us
'Till we hail that happy day.

Aliſon's Square. *A. S.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

NOVEMBER.

DRROOPING, alas! ſee nature penſive lies;
The north wind raging o'er the mournful plain:
Th' enfeebled god of day aſcends the ſkies,
But ah! his tim'rous rays deſcend in vain.

Dread *Winter*, now, with too tyrannic tread,
Invades the chequer'd carpet of the dale;
Each trembling ſtalk reclines its with'ring head,
And ruſtling leaves beſtrew the echoing vale.

The beech, the poplar, ſtripp'd of all their pride,
Who lordly view'd the gay, enamell'd plain,
Whoſe wanton branches kiſs'd the chryſtal tide,
Reſign their beauties to his awful reign.

No tender breezes revel thro' the grove,
Or playful flit along the verdant mead,
Or bear, triumphant, mutual tales of love,
Tranſported fold beneath the woodbine ſhade;

In wanton rounds, no more the fleecy traiſe,
Bound o'er the lawn, or ſcale the tufted hill,
Or joyful bleat their inoffenſive ſtrain,
Join'd to the murmurs of a tinkling rill.

Mute is each feather'd tenant of the ſhade,
And now forgot each late harmonious lay,
Whoſe tender accents ſigh'd along the glade,
Or trill'd ſpontaneous at the new born day.

Theſe now withdrawn—adieu ſuch tranſient ſcenes!
That pleaſing ſtrike our dim contracted ſight,
Which ſcarcely yield a joy, but intervenes
The pain of ſighing for their ſpeedy flight.

But *Friendſhip*, hail! thy genuine charms impart,
Th' harmonious ſcenes of bliſs that ſtrike the ſoul;
Thy ſocial virtues fix the gen'rous heart,
Invade the breaſt, and rule without controul.

Vain are th' attempts of Winter to annoy,
Or blaſt, oh *Friendſhip*, thy eternal ſpring,
Where, in perfection, blooms each tranquil joy,
Beneath the ſoft'ring ſceptre of their King.

J. F. D.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ODE TO THE CUCKOO.

WRITTEN IN MARCH 1775.

DEAR bird of frolic youth, and ſpring,
Thy gratulation let me ſing,
For April now is nigh;
When foſtering dews and genial ſhow'rs
Shall wake the bloſſoms and the flow'rs,
And bid thee hither fly.

Sweet is the lark's melodious lay,
When he aſcending hails the day,
And clear the linnet's throat;
But neither lark's nor linnet's voice
So much this gladſome heart rejoice
As thine unvaried note.

Like hope, it ſtill to joy invites,
And ſcenes of ever-new delights,
Unmix'd with care or pain:
It ſays, "Give ſorrow to the wind,
"Leave every doubt and fear behind,
"And join fair Flora's train!"

Again the paths of youth I tread,
Where paſſion's roſes round are ſhed,
And beauty's myrtles blow;
Again, o'er pleaſure's meads I trip
And preſs the blooming Hebe's lip,
And to her boſom grow.

The

The Cuckoo ſeaſon knows no ſtorm,
No winter does thy year deform,
No autumn damps thy mirth;
But one unclouded ſky is ſeen,
And one gay robe of chearful green
Still clothes the laughing earth.

For when the charms of Summer wane,
And harveſt leads her in his train
To labours nothing light;
When ſhe a ruſſet mantle wears,
And on her arm a ſickle bears,
The cuckoo takes his flight.

Like thine, blithe bird! my happy hours
Have ſtill been ſpent in ſunſhine bowers,
And ſports of gameſome ſpring;
And when the fogs of ſpleen I feel,
Or froſt of age my ſpirit chill,
Like thee, may it take wing!

To that bleſt clime where Phœbus ſtill
Surveys his face in every rill,
And ev'ry heart is gay;
Where youth and age dance hand in hand,
An ever pleas'd and ſmiling band,
And ev'ry month is May. *W. R.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ODE TO *DELIA*.

Written on May-Day, 1776.

LONG has the *boſom* of the *grove*,
In ev'ry poet's lay,
Been ſacred to the pow'r of love,
And to their parent May.

There ſhepherds fondly tell their pain,
There breathe the tender ſigh;
And there the daughters of the plain
Confeſs with downcaſt eye.

But we, my Delia! more devout,
Chuſe *cloſer covert* ſtill;
Nor envy I the ruſtic lout
The grove or wood-grown hill.

Be his on this auſpicious morn,
Which long his hope had fed;
Be his the ſod beneath the thorn,
And mine the downy bed:

Be his the baſhful maiden's charms,
Whoſe tongue her heart belies,
And mine the bliſs of Delia's arms,
Where love knows no diſguiſe. *W. R.*

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, Nov. 11.

THIS day the ſeſſion commenced, and at three o'clock his Majeſty came in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the throne, with the uſual ceremonies, delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"My tender concern for the welfare of my ſubjects, and a ſenſe of the difficulties with which the poorer claſſes particularly have to ſtruggle, from the preſent high price of proviſions, have induced me to call you together at an earlier period than I otherwiſe intended. No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care and wiſdom, all ſuch meaſures may be adopted as may upon full conſideration, appear beſt calculated to alleviate this ſevere preſſure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting, as far as poſſible, the permanent extenſion and improvement of our agriculture.

"For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the firſt inſtance, to the beſt mode of affording the earlieſt and the moſt ample encouragement for the importation of all deſcriptions of grain from abroad.

"Such a ſupply, aided by the example, which you have ſet on former occaſions of attention to economy and frugality in the conſumption of corn, is moſt likely to contribute to a reduction in the preſent high price, and to inſure, at the ſame time, the means of meeting the demands for the neceſſary conſumption of the year.

"The preſent circumſtances will alſo, I am perſuaded, render the ſtate of the laws reſpecting the commerce in the various articles of proviſion the object of your ſerious deliberation.

"If, on the reſult of that deliberation, it ſhall appear to you that the evil neceſſarily

ceſſarily ariſing from unfavourable ſeaſons has been increaſed by any undue combinations or fraudulent practices for the ſake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earneſt deſire of effectually preventing ſuch abuſes; but you will, I am ſure, be careful to diſtinguiſh any practices of this nature from that regular and long-eſtabliſhed courſe of trade which experience has ſhewn to be indiſpenſible, in the preſent ſtate of ſociety, for the ſupply of the markets, and for the ſubſiſtence of my people.

"You will have ſeen with concern the temporary diſturbances which have taken place in ſome parts of the kingdom. Thoſe malicious and diſaffected perſons who cruelly take advantage of the preſent difficulties to excite any of my ſubjects to acts in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the preſent circumſtances doubly criminal, as ſuch proceedings muſt neceſſarily and immediately tend to encreaſe, in the higheſt degree, the evil complained of, while they, at the ſame time, endanger the permanent tranquillity of the country, on which the well-being of the induſtrious claſſes of the community muſt always principally depend.

"The voluntary exertions which have on this occaſion been made for the immediate repreſſion of theſe outrages, and in ſupport of the laws and public peace, are therefore entitled to my higheſt praiſe."

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"Under the circumſtances of the preſent meeting, I am deſirous of aſking of you ſuch ſupplies only as may be neceſſary for carrying on the public ſervice, till the Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be aſſembled. The eſtimates for that purpoſe will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readineſs to make ſuch proviſion as the public intereſt may ſeem to require."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have directed copies to be laid before you, of thoſe communications which have recently paſſed between me and the French Government, reſpecting the commencement of negociations for peace. You will ſee in them freſh and ſtriking proofs of my earneſt deſire to contribute to the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity. That deſire on my part has hitherto been unhappily fruſtrated, by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a ſeparate negociation, in which it was impoſſible for me to engage, conſiſtently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent ſecurity of Europe.

"My anxiety for the ſpeedy reſtoration of peace remains unaltered, and there will be no obſtacle nor delay on my part to the adoption of ſuch meaſures, as may beſt tend to promote and accelerate that deſirable end, conſiſtently with the honour of this country, and the true intereſt of my people: But if the diſpoſition of our enemies ſhould continue to render this great object of all my wiſhes unattainable, without the ſacrifices of theſe eſſential conſiderations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages muſt depend, you will, I am confident, perſevere in affording me the ſame loyal and ſteady ſupport, which I have experienced through the whole of this important conteſt, and which has, under the bleſſing of Providence, enabled me, during a period of ſuch unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the ſurrounding nations, to maintain unimpaired the ſecurity and honour of theſe kingdoms"

His Majeſty then retired in the uſual ſtate.

The *Duke of Somerſet*, in a ſpeech which in a great meaſure recapitulated the topics expreſſed in the ſpeech from the throne, moved the addreſs to his Majeſty.

His Grace complimented Miniſters for their becoming zeal in calling Parliament at this ſeaſon, to inveſtigate and regard ſubjects that materially and nearly intereſted all ranks of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and upon which it would be both imprudent and impolitic to eſtabliſh any fixed opinions, till the ſentiments of the Legiſlature, after due and grave conſideration, had maturely regarded and deviſed the neceſſary means to counteract the misfortunes likely to proceed either from prejudice, or from actual ſcarcity, which alone could be collected from that information which a legiſlative enquiry would promote.

As to the important queſtions of war or peace, he was of opinion, that to decide the one way or the other, the beſt principle and ſyſtem to adopt, was to be prepared for either and both, by wiſdom on the one hand, and vigour and prudence

dence on the other. His Grace then moved the addreſs.

Lord Hobart ſeconded the motion in a very warm and able manner.

Lord Holland lamented much the exiſting ſcarcity, and agreed with Miniſters, that the magnitude of the ſubject required every attention, and that too much regard ſhould not be paid indiſcriminately to the violence of popular clamour. The laws required ſome reviſion on the matter, and much might be done that way towards relieving the neceſſities of the poor; but, nevertheleſs, his Lordſhip was of opinion that the war was the real cauſe of the ſcarcity, and all its concomitant afflictions, which he attributed to Miniſters, and concluded an animated ſpeech with moving an amendment to the addreſs, the purport of which was, "to adviſe his Majeſty to remove his preſent Miniſters, as a preliminary towards reſtoring peace."

Lord Romney, with much argument, replied to Lord Holland; and

Lord Suffolk, in a ſtrain of much ſpirit and animation, took a review of the whole war, and reprobated almoſt the whole of its various expeditions and projects, from the beginning to the preſent moment, ſave only thoſe conducted by Sir C. Grey and Lord St Vincent.

Lord Grenville, with equal ardour, and infinite preciſion, defended the conduct of the war, and that of his Majeſty's Miniſters. He noticed, in ſtriking terms, the circumſtances of the pending ſubject, the ſcarcity of bread-corn; but he hoped and truſted that the united exertions of the Legiſlature and the Executive would accompliſh the happieſt effects, and remove thoſe calamities which the events of unproductive harveſts at home have created to a certain extent, and which unneceſſary alarms have ſtill more excited and foſtered.

Lord Darnly ſaid a few words, and Lord Holland ſpoke in explanation; when the Houſe divided.—

For the amendment, 5.—Againſt it, 50.

The addreſs was then carried in its original ſtate; and Lord Walſingham being appointed Chairman of the different Committees during the ſeſſion, their Lordſhips adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Nov. 11.

Purſuant to Royal proclamation, the ſeſſions commenced, and at 3 o'clock Sir Francis Molyneaux, Uther of the Black Rod, appeared and announced the command of his Majeſty for the attendance of that Houſe in the Houſe of Peers, whither the Speaker, accompanied by the Members, proceeded. On their return, the Speaker read a letter from the Lord Steward of the Houſhold, ſignifying his Majeſty's pleaſure relative to the temporary accommodation of the Members of that Houſe in the Painted Chamber (where they now ſit) until the repairs and alterations making for the Houſe of Commons of the United Parliament are finiſhed, and the original chamber ready for their reception.

A writ was ordered for the borough of Hereford, in the room of James Walwyn, Eſq. deceaſed, and a new Member was ſworn.

The cuſtomary bill, at the beginning of each ſeſſions of Parliament, for preventing clandeſtine outlawries, was read a firſt time.

Sir John Wrottesley roſe, and after recapitulating the principal part of the ſpeech, [p. 399.] moved the addreſs.

Mr Dickinſon ſeconded the motion.

Sir Francis Burdett would not agree to the Addreſs, becauſe it aſſerted that which did not appear to him to be true; namely, that Miniſters were deſirous of peace. Did the Houſe forget the exultation of the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite (Mr Pitt), who thanked Providence, that in a negociation for peace, the meaſure did not ſucceed. He heard much about the probable cauſes of the ſcarcity, but he could ſtate the poſitive cauſe—the war!—He, therefore, would not conſent to vote for the Addreſs, unleſs it contained a clauſe to remove his Majeſty's Miniſters; for then the cauſe of war would be removed, and with them and it the cauſe of ſcarcity.

Mr Pitt ſaid he did not ſee any connection between war and the ſcarcity now the topic of diſcuſſion. If the unfortunate ſucceſſion of unfavourable ſeaſons had occurred, he could not poſſibly ſee any analogy or connection between them, in their reſult, and the war; but Gentlemen ſeemed to wander widely from the ſubject. The Addreſs only replies to the ſuggeſtions of his Majeſty on the ſufferings of the poor from the preſent ſcarcity, and promiſes a co-operation to relieve them by every poſſible means; it guarantees no more, and merely

merely reſolves on that ſympathetic zeal ſo natural to Engliſhmen, of relieving the diſtreſſes of the afflicted. For this purpoſe two modes are propoſed; one the importation of grain, the other that of economy and frugality at home in the conſumption, and theſe were both within our reach, and he hoped would be effectual. In the firſt, he was happy to ſtate, that it was likely to ſucceed beyond expectation, both from the bounties likely to be held out to the importer and foreign farmer; and in the other from the improvements at home in agriculture; from improvements in houſekeeping in all claſſes of the people, whereby, among other wiſe and prudent regulations in families, wholeſome and nutritious ſubſtitutes for bread were happily adopted, and the conſumption of that article decreaſed. He hoped that whenever the ſubject of peace ſhould be diſcuſſed, it would meet an unprejudiced and candid hearing, on which occaſion he ſhould be ready to anſwer every argument advanced by thoſe whoſe habitual conduct was to be adverſe to him. At preſent he would content himſelf by ſaying, that the war was not the cauſe of the ſcarcity. The grain of laſt year had been nearly conſumed when this year's harveſt was got in; the ſeed intended for the approaching year preſſed ſo cloſe on the farmer, that it was impoſſible for him to provide ſeed for his fields, and corn for the market at the ſame time; this prevented the market's being ſupplied according to common expectation, but this was a circumſtance would now abate—the fields were ſown, and the corn would find its way to market.—He maintained that the war had nothing whatever to do with ſcarcity, and illuſtrated his obſervations with comments on the prices of grain during the ſeven years which this war had already continued, whereby it appeared that the ſeaſons, and not the war, had contributed to riſe or lower the price of grain, as circumſtances happened. It is an unfortunate error, ſaid Mr Pitt, which pervades the country, that, becauſe the harveſt did not immediately realiſe the hopes of thoſe who expected it would reduce the prices, therefore the prices are to continue the ſame: it is an unfortunate error that the country ſhould have conſidered the prices hitherto as thoſe which are to continue during the remainder of the year. Certain I am they will not continue at the preſent high prices, unleſs indeed they ſhould be kept up by clamour and falſe colours. If the natural order of things be not altered, and we can hold out a proſpect to the public of extenſive importation, and of leſſening the conſumption, a conſiderable abatement neceſſarily muſt follow. As ſoon as it is known that the country has a proſpect of relief from a large importation, and a reſolute perſeverance in an economical ſyſtem, it will not be worth while diſcuſſing whether there will be a poſſibility of keeping the prices up. A much better remedy than even the law is to ſatisfy the holder, the conſumer, and the grower, that precautions have been taken ſufficient to make the ſupply neceſſary for the demand; that done, the price muſt fall—that it ſhould fall to the prices of years of plenty is hardly to be expected; but that it will fall conſiderably below the preſent prices may be reaſonably preſumed. The firſt object of relief is by giving proper bounties for importation; and there can be no doubt that this will be more effectual than laſt year, becauſe there has been a better harveſt this year on the Continent, as well as in England, and in America it has been rich beyond example. The next great relief will be by economy in the uſe of bread, and uſing ſubſtitutes.

Mr Sheridan analyzed the whole Addreſs, and ſaid, that he ſo far approved it that he could conſcientiouſly vote for it: but he begged to be underſtood, that he differed, at the ſame time, from Mr Pitt, materially: the Right Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, "there was no connection between war and ſcarcity:" he (Mr S.) was fully perſuaded there was: 3 or 400,000 labourers, &c. who were converted into ſailors and ſoldiers, and who waſted much more in thoſe capacities than they would have done in the former, muſt certainly contribute to increaſe the ſcarcity. The next part of the ſpeech related to his Majeſty's concern at the diſturbances which had taken place in different parts of the kingdom. On that ſubject the Houſe could not but be unanimous. He declared he had not for a long time ſeen an Addreſs more cautiouſly worded—it did not pledge the Houſe to any one thing. On that part which regarded the readineſs of the Houſe to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the poor, there could be but one opinion

nion. If the war was in ſome meaſure the cauſe of the preſent ſcarcity, it ſhould be put an end to; he did not mean by an ignominious Peace, for the people would ſtill ſuffer many deprivations than ſubmit to an ignominious peace; but reaſonable terms of peace ſhould be propoſed. Mr S. concluded by ſaying, God forbid that war ſhould not partly be the cauſe of ſcarcity; our ſituation would then be truly deplorable: we ſhould have then to look only to increaſing ſcarcity, which, in the end, muſt produce famine!

Mr Grey was of opinion there could be no unanimity, no vigour, no action, while the preſent inadequate adminiſtration ruled. He ſaid, that to agree with them, were to betray the truſt repoſed in him by his conſtituents. The incapacity of adminiſtration was the cauſe of our calamities. As to the ſpeech, we were to confine ourſelves to the point, and if the addreſs fell ſhort, the truth was to be ſpoken; he ſaid he could not vote for it, as he was convinced there was no real remedy but peace; war, he was convinced, had a conſiderable ſhare in the ſcarcity, though he could not exactly coincide in opinion with an Honourable Baronet, (Sir F. Burdett) who thought that war was the only cauſe of our preſent ſcarcity. He expreſſed his ſurpriſe in the ſtrongeſt terms at the army and navy's not being mentioned in the ſpeech; ſome account ought to be given of the manner in which the extraordinary ſupplies voted for that purpoſe had been expended; every thing had a moſt unfortunate iſſue; it was ſaid that every viciſſitude had been contrary to expectation.—Surely, ſaid he, energy commands ſucceſs; the fault is not altogether with fortune, they have not purſued proper meaſures. Mr Grey hoped the Houſe would demand an account of the truſt repoſed in miniſters; they had confidence in the Northern Confederacy, particularly in the Emperor Paul, at a moment when he was not to be truſted. He wiſhed the Houſe to determine, whether the preſent calamities were not to be aſcribed partly to that monarch's defection, and if that were the caſe, whether miniſters were not culpable for putting too much confidence in him. He did not conſider Malta of that importance that miniſters repreſented it to be. The Hon. Memberr after animadverting in ſtrong terms on the failure of all our expeditions on the coaſts of France and Spain, particularly Ferrol and Cadiz, the former of which, he ſaid, might have been taken, concluded by moving, by way of amendment, "that the laſt paragraph of the addreſs be omitted."

Mr Dundas ſaid, that unqueſtionably miniſters might very juſtly be called upon at the commencement of a ſeſſion, to give an account of their adminiſtration of the public revenues voted to them for the public ſervices during a receſs; but the preſent meeting differed ſo much from moſt others, that the rule might with ſtrict propriety be objected to. The Hon. Gentleman had ſo often referred to him; ſo often had he heard himſelf called upon on the ſubject of the war, that he muſt appear callous did he not ſay a few words in anſwer to his pointed obſervations. He was ready, notwithſtanding his reproofs, to juſtify his conduct, to trace it from the very commencement of the war, to purſue its progreſs from day to day, to eſtimate its various changes and ſucceſſes, and fairly to draw the balance. On ſuch a calculation he would be bold to ſay, that the preſent was the moſt ſucceſsful war that this country was ever engaged in.—Gentlemen might ſmile, but this was an account that gentlemen could ſettle between themſelves. There was no quarter of the globe on which they could not calculate the conqueſts of the Britiſh arms; in the Weſt Indies, the whole of thoſe Iſlands, except Guadaloupe; in the Eaſt, the whole of the Dutch ſettlements; and the difficulty that now remained was, to know againſt what part of the enemy's poſſeſſions he was now to turn the arms of this country. The Hon. Gentleman aſked what uſe had been made of thoſe immenſe armies which had been raiſed, and why, if effectually employed, they were not employed on the coaſt of France. On ſuch a deſtination he would not differ widely from him (Mr Grey,) were they not ſtill more effectually employed in ſuch an actual, cloſe, compact, co-operation with our allies, as to take the beſt direction for their ſupport upon the Continent, and did remain ſo until the battle of Marengo. The opinions of able men have ſince been divided as to the beſt point of attack; but he would aſk the Hon. Gentleman, whether the diſpo-

diſpoſition of a part of that force in the Britiſh Channel, and a flying ſquadron in the Mediterranean, to comply with the wiſhes of our allies, was ſo exceptionable?

One expreſſion he (Mr Dundas) particularly noticed, which, in the vehemence and rapidity of the Hon. Gentleman's eloquence, ſeemed to have eſcaped from him, which was, that Miniſters ſhould have foreſeen the ſerious conſequences that muſt have ariſen from the eventual loſs of the battle of Marengo, on which the whole fate of Europe, as on a hinge, had turned and was determined by the iſſue of this one conteſt. If ſo, he would then aſk the Hon. Gentleman, what would he have ſaid if the event of that day had turned out the contrary of what it did? The ſubſequent events were then ſtated by the Hon. Gentleman as matter of aggravation, though Government had acted with wiſdom and conſiſtency. Should the Northern Powers have formed their threatened combination, did he not ſee the neceſſity for this country to get up its force? and did he not ſee with equal propriety the wiſdom of Government in alarming the coaſt of Spain? Could it be called an improper appropriation of the force of this country to lend that aid to Portugal, and keep the Spaniſh force at home? He was proud to congratulate Great Britain upon her naval force, which was of itſelf efficient and able to contend with all the reſt, and to keep the fleets of Spain, which were inſtruments in the hands of France, in check and awe. He would further aſſert, that thoſe gallant officers to whom this force was committed, had made the beſt uſe of the diſcretion they were entruſted with, and were far above any imputation that could be made againſt them.

Dr Lawrence, in a ſhort ſpeech, oppoſed the idea of a maximum.

Mr Wilberforce hoped Parliament would ſhew a determination to liſten to every information that could be obtained relative to the ſcarcity which prevailed, and that the enquiry would be openly, diligently, and impartially conducted.

The amendment was negatived without a diviſion, and the original motion put and carried.

Thurſday, Nov. 20.

Mr William Dundas preſented a petition from the Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh, praying to be enabled to raiſe 10,000l. by aſſeſſments, in order to defray the expence of granting additional relief to the poor in the laſt ſeaſon of ſcarcity. The petition was read, and ordered to be referred to a Committee.

Friday, Nov. 21.

Mr William Dundas brought up the report of the Committee on the petition from the city of Edinburgh, praying for the aſſiſtance of Parliament to enable proviſion to be made there for the relief of the poor.

Mr Secretary Dundas then ſtated the objects for which he meant to propoſe bringing in a bill. On a proper enquiry of the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, it appeared, that in that city and the ſuburbs, there were not leſs than 4000 poor families, moſtly houſeholders, for whom there was no relief to be expected from the regulations at preſent in force. It appeared, however, that the people of Edinburgh were unanimous in their wiſhes that proviſion ſhould be made for theſe perſons, by a diſtinct aſſeſſment for that purpoſe, according to the ancient law of Scotland, reſtricting its duration to the preſent ſeaſon only. The propoſed expence would amount to about 10,000l. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

Mr Tierney ſaid he by no means intended to oppoſe the preſent motion, though it was of a new and very extraordinary nature. It was indeed an alarming circumſtance to obſerve, that in a city like that of Edinburgh, there ſhould be, independent of the poor, for which the law made ſome proviſion, the number of 4000 families to whom it was found neceſſary that charitable aſſiſtance ſhould be provided. He had ſome doubts of the unanimous diſpoſition ſtated to prevail amongſt the people of Edinburgh, to apply for being ſubjected to this additional and diſtinct aſſeſſment. Perhaps the Right Hon. Gentleman might have been miſinformed; and if that ſhould prove to be the caſe, he ſhould find himſelf under the neceſſity of oppoſing the bill in ſome of its future ſtages.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Monthly Regiſter for November 1800.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *October* 17, 1800.

THE authenticity of the following details of an event, which now occupies the attention of all Paris, may be depended on:

A perſon wrote a letter to Citizen Bourienne, the Private Secretary of the Firſt Conſul, informing him that he had ſome important matters to communicate to him. Bourienne appointed a meeting. "I appriſe you," ſaid he, "that the life of Bonaparte is in the greateſt danger. There are eight perſons who are reſolved to aſſaſſinate him. I am of the number. The remorſe which I have felt has forced me to make this confeſſion." Bourienne immediately ran to the Miniſter of Police, who inquired whether the day was fixed on which the crime was to be committed. "Not yet," he was anſwered, "becauſe the conſpirators wait until their numbers ſhall be increaſed to 12. It is eaſy, replied the Miniſter, to ſend them four perſons who pretend to take part in their purpoſe, and afford us the means to prevent it." The perſon who came to make his confeſſion was charged to introduce theſe four perſons to his comrades. He did ſo. Each of them went to the houſe of a perſon who is known, where he received 30 Louis, and they all afterwards met at a tavern. After dinner they fixed a day for the aſſaſſination. They choſe the day of the firſt repreſentation of the *Horaces*, in the hope that it would be more eaſily accompliſhed in the midſt of a great crowd, the confuſion of which it was intended to encreaſe by ſome attempts to ſet fire to the hall, or at all events to raiſe a great ſmoke in it. The day arrived, the Miniſter of Police informed the Firſt Conſul of the whole plan, concluding his account with ſaying, "What would you have us do? and what do you mean to do?" "I ſhall go," anſwered the Firſt Conſul.

The guard which was to attend him was augmented. Madame Bonaparte took notice of it, and aſked her huſband the reaſon, who anſwered, that as there would be a great crowd there, he thought it proper to have more people about him. When ſeated with him in her box at the theatre, ſhe obſerved, that the Miniſter of Police, the Prefect of Police, and ſeveral other perſons came in, went out, and returned with an air of myſtery which made her inquire the cauſe. "It is nothing," ſaid the Firſt Conſul, "attend to the piece." In an inſtant after, the Miniſter of Police arrived, and announced that they were all arreſted, and that poniards and matches of phoſphorus were found on ſeveral of them.

PARIS, *October* 18.

The Prefect of the Seine, the Secretary General of the Prefecture, the Mayors and Deputies of the 12 Municipalities of Paris, were admitted to an audience of the Firſt Conſul. The Prefect ſpoke in the following terms:—

"*General Conſul*,

The Functionaries of the department of the Seine, and of the Commune of Paris, come in the name of their fellow-citizens to expreſs to you the deep indignation they have felt at the news of the attack meditated againſt your perſon.

"From the morning of the arreſt of the guilty, the public opinion preſſed us to be its organ, and we ſhould have been ſo if you had not attempted to withdraw from the expreſſion of the public intereſt, by commanding that the danger you ran ſhould be concealed.

"But it is not in your power, Citizen Conſul, to keep ſuch an event long concealed from a great commune, which, conſidering you as its Firſt Citizen, is reſponſible for your preſervation to the other communes of the Republic.

"Too many intereſts are attached to your exiſtence for any plots which have menaced it not to become a ſubject of public grief, as the care which has guaranteed it will be a ſubject of national gratitude and joy.

"Providence, which in Vendemiaire in the year 8, brought you back from Egypt, and which at Marengo ſeemed to preſerve you in ſpite of yourſelf, from all thoſe perils from the boſom of which ſprung victory, which finally on the 17th Vendemiaire in the year 9, has juſt ſaved you from the fury of aſſaſſins, is, permit us to ſay, the providence of France much more than your's. It would not ſuffer that ſo great a year, ſo full of glorious events, and deſtined to occupy ſo great a place in the memories of men, terminated all at once by a deteſtable

teſtable crime, ſhould thus deſerve to be blotted from our annals.

"Citizen Conſul, we do not ſpeak to you of the guilty; they are not in your power, they belong to the law."

The Firſt Conſul, after the above ſpeech, converſed a long time with the Mayor of Paris, the following are parts of the converſation:—

"The Government (ſaid the Firſt Conſul) deſerves the affection of the people of Paris. It is true, that your city is reſponſible to all France for the ſafety of the Firſt Magiſtrate.—I muſt declare, that at no time did this immenſe commune ſhow more ardent attachment to its Government; never were fewer troops of the line neceſſary, even to maintain the police of it. My particular confidence in all claſſes of the people in the capital is unbounded. If I were abſent and wanted an aſylum, it is in the midſt of Paris that I ſhould come to ſeek for one. I have cauſed to be laid before me all that could be found reſpecting the moſt diſaſtrous events which have taken place in the city of Paris within the laſt ten years. I declare, in acquittal of the people of Paris, that the number of bad citizens has always been extremely ſmall. Of 400, I found that more than two-thirds did not belong to Paris—60 or 80 have alone ſurvived the revolution.

"Your functions lead you to communicate daily with a great number of citizens; tell them, that to govern France, after ten years of ſuch extraordinary events, is a difficult taſk. The idea of labouring for the beſt and moſt powerful people on earth, needs itſelf to be connected with the picture of the happineſs of families, of the amelioration of the public morals, and the progreſs of induſtry; I ſhould ſay, even with the teſtimonies of the affection and the content of the nation."

PARIS, *Sept.* 2.

Orders were iſſued to receive the Auſtrian Plenipotentiary Count Cobentzel, with great honours in the different towns of France through which he paſſed, and to provide a houſe in this city for his reception.—Immediately upon his arrival, the Count had a long conference with the Chief Conſul.

The determination of the Auſtrian Plenipotentiary to proceed to Paris, was, it is ſaid, ſettled previouſly to his departure from Vienna.—It was decided that he ſhould urge, in the ſtrongeſt terms to the Chief Conſul in perſon, the deſire of the Auſtrian Government that England ſhould be admitted to the Congreſs, and that the negociation ſhould not be for a partial peace between Auſtria and France, but for a general one. In theſe repreſentations, the Auſtrian will be ſeconded by the Pruſſian Plenipotentiary, Lucchefini; and it may be by a Ruſſian Miniſter alſo, a reconciliation having taken place between the Courts of Peterſburgh and Vienna. To theſe united repreſentations, it is generally believed, Bonaparte will yield; that an Engliſh Plenipotentiary will be admitted, and that there will be Miniſters to the Congreſs from every power in Europe.—Already are aſſembled at Paris:

The Count de Cobentzel, from Auſtria;

Joſeph Bonaparte, for France;

The Marquis de Lucchetini, from Pruſſia;

And M. Cetto, from Bavaria.

Switzerland has appointed M. Glaire to be her Miniſter at the Congreſs; the Duke of Parma, M. Bolla; and Holland is to be repreſented by Citizen Schimmelpenninck. A Ruſſian Miniſter is expected at Paris.

The Congreſs will either be removed from Luneville to Paris, or ſome general baſis will be ſettled in the capital before the conferences are opened at Luneville. It is more probable, however, that the Congreſs will be held at Paris.

SPAIN.

Iſle de Leon, near Cadiz, Sept. 28

The epidemic diſeaſe continues its ravages. It diminiſhes a little, it is true, in Cadiz, in which not more than from 170 to 180 perſons fall a ſacrifice to it every day; but is increaſed ſo much in the environs, that Cadiz receives only ſuch perſons as carry proviſions for the ſuſtenance of the city. We are unable to ſay when our calamities will have an end: And in addition to the miſeries with which we are weighed down, on Saturday laſt, the 20th inſtant, at 25 minutes after five in the evening, we experienced a terrible exploſion of a powder magazine at one third of a league diſtance: Happily the magazine was more than three fourths empty, otherwiſe

otherwiſe we ſhould have all periſhed, and Iſla would have diſappeared, as well as its inhabitants. Upwards of 50 ſoldiers, employed in making cartridges, periſhed by this diſaſter.

St. Leon, Oct. 6.

Yeſterday, an enemy's fleet, coming from the Mediterranean, appeared before Cadiz, compoſed of the following ſhips:—22 ſhips, 27 frigates, 4 corvettes, 1 brigantine, 2 tranſports, 2 gun-boats, 1 bomb.—59 ſhips of war, 74 tranſports, and 10 brigantines, carrying troops. In conſequence of which the following communication took place betwixt the Spaniſh and Britiſh Commanders:

No. I.

"ADMIRAL,

"Whilſt the cruel diſorder which carries off in this city and its neighbourhood thouſands of victims, and which ſeems as if it would not ceaſe its ravages till it has deſtroyed all thoſe who have yet eſcaped it, it is ſufficient to excite compaſſion, I ſee with ſurprize, that the ſquadron under your Excellency's orders is come to add to the afflictions of this people. I have too good an opinion of the humanity of the Engliſh nation, and of yours in particular, to believe that you will ſeek to render our ſituation more deplorable. Nevertheleſs, if, in purſuance of the orders you have received, your country ſhould conſent to draw upon itſelf the execrations of all nations, and the opprobrium of the univerſe, in oppreſſing the unfortunate, in attacking thoſe whom you thought to find without defence, I declare that the garriſon under my command, accuſtomed to behold death with a ſerene countenance, as well as to brave perils more terrible than thoſe of war, will reſiſt till their utter annihilation. I ſhall wait to know your Excellency's anſwer, if I am to give conſolation to the unfortunate inhabitants of the place, or to excite them to vengeance and anger. God preſerve your Excellency.

(Signed) "*De Morla.*

"*Cadiz, October* 5, 1800

"Till this time the cruiſers of the blockading force had not prevented the fiſhermen from purſuing their innocent induſtry. We are aſtoniſhed that your Excellency ſhould deprive us of this ſlender comfort."

No. II.

"The Commanders in Chief of the land and ſea forces of his Britannic Majeſty, forming the expedition before Cadiz; on board the Foudroyant, off Cadiz, Oct. 5, 1800.

"We had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter of this day; in which you deſcribe the deplorable ſtate of the city. We are deeply afflicted at its calamities, though we have good reaſon to believe that they are by no means ſo diſaſtrous as they are deſcribed.

"We are not ignorant that a great number of ſhips belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, are armed for the purpoſe of joining the naval forces of the French, to be employed in prolonging the troubles which deſolate all the nations of Europe, are injurious to all public order, and deſtroy the happineſs of individuals. We have received from our Sovereign, orders to uſe our utmoſt efforts to counteract the projects of the common enemy, in attempting to take or deſtroy the ſhips of war which are in the port and arſenal of Cadiz.

"The number of the forces which we have under our command leaves little doubt of the ſucceſs of the enterprize. We are little diſpoſed to multiply, without neceſſity, the evils inſeparable from war. If your Excellency will conſent to deliver up the ſhips armed or arming to act againſt our Sovereign, and to prolong the miſeries of neighbouring nations, their officers and crews ſhall be ſet at liberty, and our fleet will retire: Otherwiſe we muſt act according to our orders, and the increaſed misfortunes of the city can only be attributed to your Excellency.

"We have the honour to be, with reſpect, &c. *R. Abercromby. Keith.*"

"A frigate will remain in the harbour, for the anſwer of your Excellency, to prevent any delay.

No. III.

"M.M. the Commanders by land and ſea, of his Britannic Majeſty. As I have repreſented to your Excellencies the lamentable ſituation of this city, in order to engage your humanity, not to aggravate it by acts of hoſtility, I did not ſuppoſe that my requeſt would be liſtened to either through fear or inability. Unhappily I find your Excellencies miſconceived my expreſſion, as they have drawn on me a propoſition, as inſulting to him to whom it is addreſſed, as it is diſhonourable to thoſe who propoſe it; your

your Excellencies ought to make propoſitions leſs rigorous, if you wiſh they ſhould be acceptable.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Oct. 6, 1800. "*Thomas de Morla.*"

CADIZ, *Oct.* 8.

A letter from an officer under Sir Ralph Abercromby, of this date, in ſight of Cadiz ſays, "Since my laſt we have been up to Gibraltar, but did not land there; we went up the Straits, and anchored at Tetuan Bay, but the plague raging there, prevented any intercourſe with the inhabitants. We could not gueſs our deſtination till yeſterday, when, to the grief of the Spaniards, we found Cadiz was the object. We have a fleet here of more than 150 ſail, on board of which are the troops under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby: We were all in the boats yeſterday, for the purpoſe of effecting a landing; but the Spaniards ſent out three flags of truce, in conſequence of which we were ordered on board again. We cannot imagine why the landing is delayed, unleſs the Spaniards have ranſomed the city, as we have troops ſufficient to take it."

EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA, *July* 23.

The Captain Pacha is now at anchor off this city with 14 ſail of the Turkiſh line, 6 frigates, and 5 corvettes; having four Admirals flags flying. His Highneſs, who availed himſelf of every means to evince the great eſtimation and reſpect in which he held Sir Sidney Smith, paſſed the evening of the 22d on board Le Tigre, which lay next to his own veſſel; and on the following day, ſent Mr Spuring, the Engliſh naval architect, with a Dragoman and other proper aſſiſtants, to Rhodes, where, with a large allowance, he is appointed to remain, in order to provide every thing neceſſary for the continued equipment of the Engliſh and Turkiſh veſſels.

Lieut. Wright, of Le Tigre, the Officer ſo highly diſtinguiſhed for having, with Sir John Douglas, ſtormed and deſtroyed the mines of Bonaparte at Acre, and whoſe zeal and talents eminently qualified him for ſuch an embaſſy, had been ſent by the Grand Vizier and Sir Sidney Smith, to negociate with the French, in the hope of preventing the horrors which muſt be unavoidably attendant on renewed hoſtilities in Egypt.

The Turkiſh Government had received diſpatches from this Officer, who, at one o'clock in the morning of the 24th of June, ſet out with ſuitable attendants from Jaffa, mounted on a dromedary, upon which, travelling over the bodies and ſkeletons of numerous animals deſtroyed in the retreats of the armies, he arrived at Gaza at three o'clock in the afternoon. Here he was received with diſtinguiſhed attention by Muſtapha Aga; and having taken refreſhments and a little reſt, he, at ten o'clock the ſame night, proceeded on his journey acroſs the Deſert. At nine, on the morning of the 25th, he paſſed Scheik Jouezza, and in two hours arrived in a valley (ſurrounded by ſandhills), the ground of which for a conſiderable diſtance was incruſted with nitre. There were here an abundance of ſingularly fine partridges, which ran by the road-ſide, unconſcious of other danger than what reſulted from innumerable rats, which burrowed under all the trees, and a vaſt many jackalls, that principally preyed upon the carcaſes of animals, whoſe number increaſed as the miſſion proceeded. At one o'clock P. M. Mr Wright and his eſcort, &c. arrived at Scheik Sicker's camp at Elſet, where he received every mark of attention from Hagi Jacoh, brother to the Scheik, who is Chief of a Tribe of about thirty thouſand, two thouſand of whom were encamped at this place, where the Chief in a little time made his appearance, and inſiſted on Mr Wright making uſe of his tent; in which the honours were performed with ſingular quickneſs, by a deaf and dumb relative of the Scheik.

Leaving the Arab camp, where freſh dromedaries, &c. were provided, the miſſion proceeded to the camp of the Albanian, Taher Paſha, at the freſh water ſprings near El Ariſh; at which latter place they got every requiſite to encounter the deſert, from Omu Paſha, late Janiſar Aga, but deprived of this high poſt for having ſtated that his force conſiſted of 20,000 effective men, when, in fact, it did not exceed half that number.

At El Ariſh, Mr Wright received a diſpatch, in four days, from General Menou, at Cairo, whither Mr Wright con-

continued to proceed; but the opinion at Conſtantinople, founded poſſibly upon a knowledge of the nature of this diſpatch, as well as from various other circumſtances, appears decided, that the French are to be removed from Egypt only by the bayonet.

Letters from Smyrna, down to the 2d of Auguſt, relate the departure from thence on the 31ſt of July of ſome gunboats to join Sir Sidney Smith off Alexandria.

Mr Mourier, Secretary to Lord Elgin at Conſtantinople, and who unfortunately had been ſent by the Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Turkiſh army, had ſuffered much from the climate. On the 8th of July he left Jaffa, and on the 1ſt of Auguſt arrived at Smyrna, where it was hoped his health would be re-eſtabliſhed.

Jaffa (in Syria) Sept. 3.

"This town having now become a great depot for the Ottoman army, on account of the French in Egypt, and otherwiſe of the utmoſt conſequence to the Turkiſh Government, his Highneſs the Grand Vizier, embracing the opportunity of Britiſh officers ſerving in his camp, to further fortify and ſecure this important town againſt every future attempt, gave directions that plans to that effect might be prepared, which being done and approved, Saturday the 30th of Auguſt 1800, was fixed for laying the firſt ſtone of a large baſtion, with all the pomp uſual on great occaſions in the Eaſt; and for which purpoſe his Highneſs the Grand Vizier gave it every eclat, by honouring the work and its projectors in laying the firſt ſtone himſelf, with the following ceremony, viz. The Grand Vizier, with all the Great State Officers and attendants, guards, &c. came to the foundation of the new baſtion about ſix o'clock in the morning, where they were met by Brigadier-General Koehler, and all the other Britiſh officers. The ſalient angle ſtone being prepared to be ſet, it was done in his preſence by one of the Britiſh Royal Military Artificers; when ſolemn prayers were performed by one of the Ulema, and parts repeated by all the Turks preſent, in a moſt devout manner; when a mallet, covered with blue velvet, was handed to the Grand Vizier, with which he ſtruck the ſtone three times, ſaying a ſhort prayer, which in like manner was repeated by all the great officers according to their ranks. During this part of the ceremony five ſheep were ſacrificed, and the ſtone ſprinkled with their blood. His Highneſs then retired with the ſtate officers to a ſuperb tent, pitched near the work for the occaſion, where Brigadier-General Koehler, who commands the Britiſh military miſſion in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, was inveſted with a ſable pelice of the firſt order; and Major Holloway, the chief engineer (who planned the baſtion as part of a ſyſtem of works intended for the defence of the important depot at Jaffa and its environs), with a pelice of ermine; Major Fletcher, the ſecond engineer, with a ſilk robe of honour, and ſome interpreters, &c. with caftanes. Then the foregoing officers being ſeated near his Highneſs the Grand Vizier, were ſerved with coffee, &c. after which the Grand Vizier, with the ſtate officers, Britiſh officers, and all the attendants, who were very numerous, returned on horſeback ſumptuouſly capariſoned, and with great dexterity riding and throwing *d'jerits* in front. Thus ended this memorable event, which probably is the firſt military work that was ever planned and commenced by Engliſhmen in the Holy Land.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Oct. 11.

His Imperial Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Count Cobentzel, late Envoy at St Peterſburgh, to be Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Baron Thugut: the following notification of which was ſent on the 5th inſt. to all the Foreign Envoys and Miniſters:

Vienna, Oct. 5.

"At the requeſt of my Conference Miniſter, Baron Thugut, I have accepted his reſignation of the direction of the department of Foreign Affairs, and beſtowed the Adminiſtration of the Court and State-Chancery, in conjunction with my Cabinet, on Louis Count Cobentzel, late Envoy to the Imperial Court of Ruſſia, whom I likewiſe appoint, *pro tempore*, my Conference Miniſter, and Vice-State Chancellor. "*Francis.*"

His Imperial Majeſty has appointed the Field-Marſhal of the Empire the Archduke Charles, to be likewiſe Imperial and Royal Field-Marſhal and Generaliſſimo of all the Auſtrian Armies, with unlimited full powers; and has ſent

to

to him the Decree by which he is ſo appointed, to Prague, with a very gracious letter. It is expected, not without reaſon, that this appointment, which may be conſidered as indicative to a continuance of the war, will occaſion great changes in the Aulic Council of War, among the Generals, and poſſibly in the armies. The Aulic Council of War cannot for the future do any thing contrary to the full powers of the Archduke.

Ten thouſand Britiſh troops are expected at Leghorn, to be ready in caſe of a renewal of the war, to aſſiſt the Auſtrians.

The nearer we approach the termination of the Armiſtice, the more the hope of Peace ſeems to vaniſh, partly becauſe the conditions propoſed by the French are of ſuch a nature, that they cannot be accepted without the greateſt injury to the Monarchy; and partly becauſe other Powers, by a vigorous interference, have reſolved to reſtore the *Status Quo* of the German Empire before the war.

The preparations for war ſtill continue with the utmoſt exertion: troops are continually marching to the army; and on the 1ſt of November a new recruiting will be commenced.

A Corps of Artillery, conſiſting of 1500 men, and a large Park of Artillery, ſet out laſt week for Italy.

Letters from Lublin mention, that beyond Tereſpol, and along the frontiers of Eaſt Gallicia, 200,000 Ruſſian troops are in motion, who, according to the accounts of their Officers, daily expect further orders for marching.

Vienna, Oct. 18.

Though our Court is much more inclined to peace than the continuance of war, it will conſent to no conditions that may be injurious to the Hereditary and Imperial States.

The new Vice State Chancellor, Count Cobentzel (more equitable and moderate propoſitions of peace having been made by the French Government,) ſet out in the night between the 15th and 16th inſt. with his Secretary of Legation, Have, two Officers of Chancery, and a train of fourteen perſons, for Luneville, to commence negociations in form, and, if poſſible, conclude an acceptable peace; but as we cannot be certain that ſuch will be the reſult, the precautionary preparations are actively continued. Baron Thugut has again aſſumed the ſuperintendance of the foreign department till Count Cobentzel ſhall return from his miſſion. The ſtate paper, which had fallen conſiderably, has again riſen to its former value ſince the departure of Count Cobentzel. The head-quarters of the Hungarian army of inſurrection will firſt be fixed at Oedenburg. A conſiderable train of artillery for the uſe of this army has been ſent from the fortreſs of Peterwaradin to Buda.

Public prayers have been put up throughout Hungary for a bleſſing on the Auſtrian arms.—Hopes are, however, entertained that peace will ſoon be reſtored.

An army of reſerve for the Auſtrian army in Italy will be formed in Stiria, and another in Lower Auſtria for that in Germany, of which the Hungarian inſurgents will form a great part, for which purpoſe a column of the Hungarian army of inſurrection is expected in this vicinity. The cavalry of this column has already advanced to the frontiers of Auſtria.

AMERICA.

Letters received on Nov. 3. from America relate, that the yellow fever has again made its appearance in the ſouthern ſtates of that republic. The following is an extract of a private letter from Baltimore:—

"*Baltimore, Sept.* 16, 1800.

"I found this city on my arrival in a moſt diſtreſſed ſituation, from the prevalence of the yellow fever, brought hither from Norfolk, in Virginia, where it is ſaid to rage with great violence. The average deaths ſince my arrival in this place has been about 30 a day, moſtly on Fell's Point, the ſhipping port, with ſome few in the city. It has ſpread ſuch an alarm among the inhabitants, that, from the many houſes ſhut up, and apparently being uninhabited, I conclude that at leaſt two-thirds of them have fled to the country. All buſineſs is at a ſtand, and no proſpect of its reviving before the middle of October.

"The whole of the deaths from the yellow fever this ſeaſon in this city are ſaid to be about 610.

"This year crops of American wheat and Indian corn are abundant, and the grain never was better."

EAST

EAST INDIES.

A report ſome time ſince prevailed in India, that a vaſt quantity of treaſure had been depoſited by Tippoo in excavations of the rocks in the large fort of Locilly, near the banks of the Cavery, and of which Gen. Harris unexpectedly took poſſeſſion on his route to Seringapatam. A moſt anxious ſearch enſued, and each part of thoſe extenſive caverns were explored, but to no purpoſe. It is cuſtomary with the Indian princes, in caſes of exigency, to bury their wealth in out forts; it is ſtill thought the Sultan did ſo, and that large ſtores are yet undiſcovered; we hope ſuch is the fact, for the gallant conquerors of the Myſore cannot be too well rewarded: but we fear Tippoo was too confident in the ſtrength of his capital to reſort to any expedient of that nature.

Conſiderable additions have been made to the fortifications of Trincomale; Fort Oſtenburg, which commands one ſide of the harbour, has been materially ſtrengthened; this fort ſtands upon a cliff, which projects 1500 yards into the ſea, and was built by the Portugueſe, from the materials of an ancient pagoda.

At the Bombay Quarter Seſſions on the 19th of April laſt, a man of large property was indicted by his female ſlave for an aſſault, accompanied by circumſtances of great cruelty, which had been inflicted for the purpoſe of inducing confeſſion as to the application of ſome money which the proſecutor was ſuſpected of having ſtolen, although ſhe had been tried by him for the charge in a Court of Law, and acquitted. The poor girl had been ordered by the defendant to receive one hundred laſhes from each of four men; one of them gave her 80, two 40 each, and the fourth 30 only; but this remiſſion was unknown to the maſter, who, to aggravate her ſufferings, ordered a quantity of hot water to be thrown upon her lacerated back; the Mucqua employed to boil the water, on bringing it to the ſcene of puniſhment, humanely mixed cold water with it before he threw it over the wretched ſufferer; but the maſter reprimanded and ſtruck him, on finding, by putting his hand into the veſſel, that the water was not hot enough. The trial laſted fourteen hours, when the jury, to the univerſal ſatisfaction of the Court, found the defendant guilty.

ENGLAND.

From the London Gazettes.

Letter from Capt. Cunningham, of his Majeſty's ſhip Clyde, to the Right Hon. Earl of St Vincent.

Clyde, Plymouth Sound,
MY LORD, *October 22. 1800.*

I have the honour to tranſmit, for your Lordſhip's information, a liſt of veſſels deſtroyed, captured, and recaptured, during the late cruize of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command: Deux Amis Spaniſh letter of marque, four guns and 27 men, from Vera Cruz to St Andero, burnt in the harbour of St Vincent; captured El Beloz, Spaniſh packet, four guns and 30 men, from the Havannah to Corunna; La Roſe French ſchooner, from Bourdeaux to Guadaloupe; and La Magicienne French ſchooner, from Senegal to Bourdeaux; recaptured the Dick Guineaman, of Liverpool, taken by the Grand Decide privateer; at this time the Fiſgard was in ſight, who, I apprehend, captured the latter about two hours after.

I have the honour to be, &c.
C. Cunningham.

Copy of a letter from Captain Cockburne, of his Majeſty's ſhip La Minerve, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at ſea, 29th of September 1800.

SIR,

I have the honour to incloſe, for their Lordſhips' information, a Copy of my letter to Capt. Halſtead, dated the 28th inſtant.

I have the honour to be, &c.
George Cockburne.

SIR, *La Minerve, at ſea, Sept. 28.*

I have the honour to inform you, that I this day captured, off Cape Finiſterre, L'Active French letter of marque, from Guadaloupe bound to Bourdeaux, loaded with ſugar and coffee. I beg leave to add, that on the 26th I captured the Victorieux French merchant brig, from Cayenne bound to Bourdeaux, laden with cotton, coffee, and ſugar, and on the 16th I recaptured, in company with the Doris, El Rey Carlos Spaniſh packet, loaded with ſugar, indigo, and cochineal.

I have the honour to be, &c.
George Cockburne.

Captain Halſtead, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix.

Ad-

Admiralty Office, Nov. 8.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Abergavenny, Port-Royal, Jamaica, the 31ſt Auguſt.

SIR,

I have very ſincere pleaſure in forwarding to you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Captain Milne, of his Majeſty's ſhip Seine, deſcribing an action which does great honour to him, his officers, and ſhip's company, and which ended in the capture of the French Republican frigate the Vengeance, a ſhip of very ſuperior force to that which he commanded.

Captain Milne has done ſo much juſtice to his officers and men by his report of their conduct on that occaſion, that I have only to offer my congratulations to their Lordſhips upon the ſucceſs which attended their exertions, and to expreſs my hope that it will receive marks of their Lordſhips' favour proportioned to the ſatisfaction which they muſt derive from the event, which has brought forward the merit of thoſe engaged in it. I am, Sir, &c.

H. Seymour.

His Majeſty's ſhip Seine, off St Domingo.
MY LORD, *Auguſt 22, 1800.*

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your Lordſhip, that on the morning of the 20th inſtant, I obſerved a ſhip on the ſtarboard tack ſtanding to the northward through the Mona Paſſage; I ſoon perceived ſhe was an enemy, and made all ſail in chace, with very light breezes; the wind having come to the northward obliged her to tack, as ſhe could not weather Cape Raphael on the St Domingo ſhore; ſhe then ſtood E.S.E. and made all ſail; by this time it was near ſun-ſet, and I could perceive ſhe was a large frigate; it was near midnight before I could bring her to action, and then not ſo cloſe as I could wiſh, as he always bore up, and kept at long ſhot; ſhe however did us conſiderable damage in our rigging and ſails, but to appearance he ſuffered equally; we ſeparated for ſome time, and I took that opportunity to get our rigging, &c. again in complete repair.

On the morning of the 21ſt I had the pleaſure of bringing him to cloſe action; and after about an hour and a half hard fighting, an officer came out on her bow-ſprit (the only place he could be ſeen from, owing to the maſs of confuſion, by the loſs of her foremaſt, mizenmaſt, and main-topmaſt having fallen on board), and ſaid they had ſtruck to the Britiſh flag. She was immediately taken poſſeſſion of, and proved to be the French frigate the Vengeance, Citizen Pitot, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau, Commander, mounting twenty-eight 18-pounders on her main-deck, ſixteen 12-pounders, and eight 42-pounders carronades on her quarter-deck and forecaſtle, and braſs ſwivels on the gunwale, with ſhifting guns on the main and quarter decks. The weight of metal I have mentioned in French pounds. The behaviour of the officers and ſhip's company was ſuch as has always characterized the Britiſh ſeamen. To my Firſt Lieutenant, Mr Cheetham, I am greatly indebted for his cool and ſteady behaviour, and for the amazing fire kept up from the main deck which nothing could ſurpaſs.—My Second Lieutenant, Mr George Milne, fell fighting nobly about the middle of the action. In him his Majeſty has loſt a valuable and as zealous an officer as any in the ſervice. To my Third Lieutenant, Mr Edeveair (whom I mentioned on a former occaſion when gunner of the Pique), I am equally indebted for his ſervices; as likewiſe Mr Barclay, the Maſter, and Mr M'Donald, Lieutenant of Marines, who was taken down wounded, and came up again when dreſſed, but was obliged from a ſecond wound to be taken below: but I am happy to ſtate, the life of this valuable officer will be ſaved to render further ſervices to his Majeſty. The behaviour of the petty officers, ſeamen, and marines, was ſuch as does them the higheſt credit. The Vengeance is a very large frigate, five years old, and exactly the dimenſions of the Fitzgard, in his Majeſty's ſervice, and is the ſhip which had the action ſome time ſince with the American frigate the Conſtellation. Previous to her leaving Curacoa ſhe had a large ſupply of ſeamen from Guadaloupe, and was every way completely found, and bound to France.

His Majeſty's ſhip under my command has ſuffered much in her maſts and hull; ſails and rigging entirely cut to pieces. Your Lordſhip will perceive the Vengeance is ſuperior in ſize, guns, and number of men to his Majeſty's ſhip I have

I have the honour to command; but nothing could withſtand the ſteady behaviour of this ſhip's crew.

I have the honour of incloſing a liſt of the killed and wounded. The loſs of the enemy has been very great, but I have not yet got a return.

I have the honour to be, &c.

David Milne.

Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, &c.

A Return of Killed and Wounded.

One officer and twelve ſeamen, killed.

Three officers, twenty-two ſeamen, three marines, and one boy, wounded.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

George Milne, ſecond Lieutenant, killed;—Archibald Macdonald, Lieutenant of marines, Andrew Barclay, maſter, Andrew Horne, Captain's clerk.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 7, 1800.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral the Earl of St Vincent, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Torbay, 4th November, 1800.

SIR,

I incloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, letters which I have received from the Captains Knight, Hotham, Bowen, and Lukin, of his Majeſty's ſhips Montague, Immortalite, Argo, and Thames, giving an account of the veſſels captured and recaptured by them during their reſpective cruizes. I am, &c.

St Vincent.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Knight, of his Majeſty's Ship Montague, to Admiral the Earl of St Vincent, K. B. &c. dated at Sea, the 21ſt October, 1800.

MY LORD,

Since my letter of the 13th inſt. informing your Lordſhip of having cut eleven veſſels out of the port of Danenne, the boats of the Montague, under the command of acting Lieutenant Wells, have taken from under the walls of Port Louis, a large brig laden with wine and brandy; in covering whom the ſhip has only received two ſhots in her hull, without any other damage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

John Knight.

Extract of a Letter from Captain John Knight, of his Majeſty's Ship Montague, to the Right Hon. the Earl of St Vincent, K. B. dated at Sea, the 26th October, 1800.

Since my letter of the 21ſt inſt. a lugger going to Palais with firewood wa[s] cut off, which I deſtroyed; and the Marlborough, while in company, captured a French brig, laden with butter, tallow, and hides.

I have now the honour to ſtate, that, on returning from the Loire, which is very ſhallow at its entrance, in hauling round Croiſie, the ſeveral batteries opened their fire with a view to defend a brig and two ſloops that lay under them, waiting the flood to get into the port; however, the boats of the Montague, with great intrepidity and alacrity, brought them out. In this affair I have to lament the loſs of a valuable ſeaman killed, one ſeaman and marine badly wounded, and two ſlightly.

While drawing near to thoſe veſſels, and previous to their crews abandoning them, it was obſerved the brig hauled down French colours at her enſign-ſtaff, and ſubſtituted thoſe of Hamburgh at her maſt-head.

I have the honour to be, &c.

John Knight.

Extract of another letter from Captain Knight, of the Montague, dated off Iſle Groa, Oct. 30.

On the 28th inſt. a ſmall ſhip and a few chaſſe-marees were the only veſſels that could be ſeen above Point Nazaire, in the Loire: within the Iſle Noirmontier, I ſaw two brigs and a galliot (French,) which the boats of the Montague boarded; and although in the poſſeſſion of them for a whole flood, ſo intricate and ſhallow were the channels on the flats where they lay, it was judged expedient to fire them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

John Knight

The Earl of St Vincent, K. B.

Immortalité at Sea, October 24th 1800.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report to your Lordſhip, that on the 12th September I captured a ſmall Spaniſh veſſel laden with ſtone, which I was obliged to ſcuttle, to enable me to chace two French privateer ſhips (Le Brave, and La Bellone,) who hove in ſight (coming out of the Geronde,) at the time I was boarding the Spaniard; but as it was late in evening, and as they tacked, and ſtood from me under every ſail, as ſoon as they diſcovered L'Immortalite to be a man of war, they did not leave it in my

power to get near them, although by ſteering the courſe in the night that I judged they would adopt to avoid me, I kept them in ſight all the next day, but in the ſecond night they eſcaped, after my having chaced them two hundred and fifty-nine miles to the weſtward.

However, on the 20th, I re-took an Engliſh ſhip (the Monarch) of ſix hundred and forty-five tons, laden with timber, which La Bellone had captured four days before, on her paſſage from Quebec to London.

On the 22d of the ſame month, in the latitude of Cordouan Light Houſe, blowing hard from the weſtward, a French brig of war came in ſight to the northward, to whom I got near enough by ſunſet to keep ſight of after dark, and to enſure my coming up with her; but at half paſt nine o'clock, when I was within muſket-ſhot, and about to bring her to, we both unexpectedly took the ground (going nine knots) on Noirmontier, where ſhe was totally diſmaſted and deſtroyed; but I had the good fortune to get off at daylight the next morning, without any material damage, and with the loſs only of a bower anchor and cable, and a boat.

Not having ſeen the land before dark, and not having run the diſtance of it by the reckoning, I was unable to aſcertain what was my exact ſituation till the day broke, and as it was ebb tide when we went on ſhore, I was prevented from getting off before. In the morning having got the ſhip under weigh, and worked off from the land, finding myſelf able to keep the ſea, I returned to my ſtation; and the next morning, (the 24th,) I fell in with a French ſchooner letter of marque, bringing coffee and ſugar from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux, but a Guernſey privateer lugger, who was alſo in ſight, and nearer to the ſchooner than I was, brought her to before I got up with her. I am, &c. *H. Hotham.*

Earl of St Vincent, K. B &c.

His Majeſty's ſhip Argo, at ſea,
My Lord, *October 21, 1800.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that yeſterday his Majeſty's ſhip, under my command, captured (after fifteen hours chace, blowing freſh,) the Spaniſh letter of marque San Fernando, mounting twelve long ſix-pounders, and fifty-three men, pierced for and ſhews twenty-two guns on one deck, five days from St Andrero, bound to la Vera Cruz, laden with bar-iron and bale goods, of conſiderable value, belonging to the Royal Phillipine company; they had government diſpatches on board, which they ſunk. She is a fine veſſel, quite new, meaſures near three hundred tons, coppered, and fit for his Majeſty's ſervice.

The veſſels taken and deſtroyed, as per margin, (French brig Maria Louiſa, in ballaſt, ſent in: Spaniſh barque Sel Vincento, laden with iron ore, ſent in: two Spaniſh barques, names unknown, laden with iron ore, ſunk,) excluſive of the above capture, is the ſum of our ſucceſs.

I have the honour to be, &c.
J. Brown.

P.S. We have not ſeen an enemy's cruizer during our cruize.

Earl of St Vincent. &c.

My Lord, *Thames, at ſea Oct. 27.*

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that on the 26th inſt. the Tower of Caduan E. S. E. thirty-ſix leagues, his Majeſty's ſhip I command fell in with and captured le Diable a Quatre French ſhip privateer of ſixteen twelve and ſix pounders, and one hundred and fifty men; ſhe was diſcovered at half paſt nine A.M. and after a chace of five hours, with the wind upon the quarter, blowing freſh. The Immortalité was ſeen directly a-head of the enemy; ſhe immediately joined in the purſuit, and much facilitated the capture of this privateer, which is a faſt ſailer, and is extremely well found, having been out from Bourdeaux only one day.

I am, &c. *W. Lukin.*

The Earl of St Vincent.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of St Vincent, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Torbay the 4th inſt.

Sir,

I incloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter I have received from Captain Keats, of his Majeſty's ſhip Boadicea, tranſmitting one from the Hon. Captain Curzon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Indefatigable, giving an account of his having captured La Venus French frigate, of thirty-two guns and two hundred men, from Rochfort bound to Senegal.

I am, &c. *St Vincent.*

My

Boadicea, off Ferrol, 15th October 1800.

My Lord,

The Indefatigable, which left the Squadron in chace on the 23d inſt. has juſt rejoined with the Fiſgard, and the French prize reported in Captain Curzon's incloſed letter.

I have the honour to be &c.

R. G. Keats.

Right Hon. the Earl of St Vincent, K. B.

Sir, *Ind-fatigable. at Sea, Oct.* 23.

The ſhip to windward I made the ſignal for, and afterwards chaced, was la Venus French National frigate, carrying thirty-two guns and two hundred men, from Rochfort bound to Senegal, and accounted a very faſt ſailer, which I had the good fortune to come up with and capture ſo early as ſeven o'clock in the evening, owing to the Fiſgard having come in fight in the afternoon directly in the wind of the chace, and turning her, ſo that both ſhips croſſed upon her courſe; we arrived up with her nearly at the ſame time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. Curzon.

Captain Keats, Boadicea.

Copy of a letter from Captain Wight of his Majeſty's ſloop Wolverine to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated St Helens, the 4th inſtant.

Sir,

I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that on Sunday morning, Cape Barfleur, light-houſe, W. N. W. about 4 miles, I diſcovered a French cutter beating under the land; from my ſituation to windward, I was happy to have it in my power to prevent her getting round the Cape; I got ſo cloſe up with her that ſhe ran on ſhore inſide of a reef of rocks, under the village of Gouberville, and under a battery, while my ſhot was going over her; ſhe appeared to ſtrike very hard on the ſhore, as there was a great ſea running, and a freſh gale of wind having come on in the evening, ſhe muſt inevitably be rendered uſeleſs. I am, &c.

John Wight.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 15, 1800.

Letter From Captain Morris to the Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, and tranſmitted by him to Evan Nepean, Eſq

Phaeton, off Malaga, Oct. 28.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that on the 25th inſt. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command chaced a ſhip polacre, which ſhewed Spaniſh colours, enſign and pendant, to an anchor under the fortreſs of Fangerolle, where a French privateer brig alſo took refuge; as the wind was on ſhore, and they were cloſe into the ſurf, and directly under a battery of 5 heavy guns, there was no proſpect of bringing them off then; the following night the brig eſcaped to the weſtward, and the ſhip made two attempts for Malaga, but was driven back.

Laſt night the land breeze appearing favourable, I ſent the boats under the command of Lieut. Francis Beaufort, who, at 5 o'clock this morning, in oppoſition to a very obſtinate reſiſtance on firſt boarding, at the hatchways, with muſketry, and from the riſing quarter-deck, with ſabres, got poſſeſſion, and brought her out; ſhe proves his moſt Catholic Majeſty's armed ſhip the San Joſef alias L'Aglies, mounting two 24 pounders iron ordnance in the bow, 2 braſs eighteens for ſtern chace, 4 braſs twelves, and ſix 4 pounders, and moſt completely found in ſmall arms of all kinds, commanded by an auxiliary officer of the navy, and manned with 49 ſeamen, (of which 15 were abſent in her boat,) and 22 ſoldiers as marines, employed as a Packet, and carrying proviſions between Malaga and Melila; from the force of the ſhip, her ſtate of preparation, and ſituation with reſpect to the fort, alſo the unfortunate circumſtance of the launch, (from whoſe carronade much was expected in the plan for the attack,) having not been able to keep up with the other boats, and being diſtant when they were diſcovered and fired on by a French privateer ſchooner, that had come in unſeen by us in the night, and was placed to flank the ſhip, and gave the alarm, on which the barge and two cutters immediately pulled to the ſhip and boarded: I am convinced more determined bravery could not have been diſplayed, than has been ſhewn by Lieuts. Beaufort and Huiſh, Lieut. Duncan Campbell of the marines, Meſſrs. Hamilton and Stanton, midſhipmen, and Mr Deagon, the gunner, and the boat's crew employed upon the ſervice; and it is with extreme concern I add, that one ſeaman was killed on coming alongſide, and that their very gallant leader (in whom I have ever found a moſt capable and zealous aſſiſtant,) was firſt wounded

in the head, and afterwards received ſeveral ſlugs through his left arm and body, Lieut. Campbell received ſeveral ſlight ſabre wounds; Mr Auguſtus Barrington Hamilton was ſhot, while in the boat, through the thigh, notwithſtanding which he boarded, and his conduct is highly ſpoken of; and John Wells, a ſeaman, alſo ſhot through the thigh. The loſs of the enemy appears to have been 13 wounded, 6 badly, and ſome are ſuppoſed to have been wounded and driven overboard.

I give your Lordſhip the detail of this ſervice, feeling it incumbent on me to do ſo, to do juſtice to the parties employed upon it, humbly hoping that Mr Beaufort's conduct and wounds will intitle him to the protection given in the preſent war to officers of diſtinguiſhed merit; and I regret exceedingly that Mr Hamilton wants ſome conſiderable part of his ſervitude, as he is of an age and in all other reſpects well qualified for a Lieutenant.

Towards day-light, the ſignal being made to me that our people were in full poſſeſſion of the prize, I chaced a veſſel that had paſſed us an hour before, and brought her to, under a battery, in Cape Moleno. She proves a light polacre, from Ceuta bound for Malaga. Afterwards, running down to pick up our boats and people, we were carried ſo far to leeward, that the French ſchooner (which we had not ſeen from the ſhip) paſſed to windward along ſhore, to Malaga, quite out of our reach.

I have the honour, &c.
James N. Morris.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Crawford, of his Majeſty's ſloop Childers, to the Earl of St Vincent, K. B.

MY LORD, *Childers at ſea, Oct. 24, 1800.*

Yeſterday at noon, his Majeſty's ſloop under my command captured a Spaniſh lugger privateer, named Diligente, mounting 2 four-pounders, 4 ſwivels, and having on board 30 men: had been out two days from Vigo, and had made no prize. I am, &c.

J. C. Crawford.

[This Gazette contains his Majeſty's Order in Council, ſtating that an Epidemic Fever prevails in Norfolk, in Virginia, and in Baltimore, in Maryland; and ordering all ſhips coming from thence to perform quarantine]

(Here end the Gazettes.)

LONDON.

STATE PAPERS,

Relative to the propoſed Negociations for Peace with France.

Nov 14. A copy of the Correſpondence which lately paſſed between the Britiſh and French Governments, on the ſubject of an Armiſtice, was laid on the tables of the two Houſes of Parliament. It is extremely voluminous, conſiſting of 47 papers, and an Appendix.

From theſe documents it appears, that the deſire of the Britiſh Government to treat conjointly with its Imperial Ally, having been communicated to the French Government, through the medium of the Court of Vienna, the Conſulate authorized their agent in this country, M. Otto, to demand upon the ſubject ſome further explanations from his Majeſty's Miniſters, propoſing at the ſame time a General Armiſtice, between the Fleets and Armies of the two States, in order that while England took a ſhare in the Negociation, France ſhould not find herſelf under a ſuſpenſion of arms with Auſtria, and a continuation of hoſtilities with Great Britain; and alſo, that with reſpect to the places beſieged and blockaded in Europe, principles by no means analogous to thoſe which had taken place in Germany, relative to Ulm, Philipſburg, and Ingolſtadt, ſhould be adopted.

Of the Projet delivered in by M. Otto, on this ſubject, the following is an exact copy.

TRANSLATION.—PROJET.

1. There ſhall be a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the fleets and armies of the French Republic and thoſe of Great Britain.

2. The ſhips of war and merchant veſſels of each nation ſhall enjoy a free navigation without being ſubject to any ſearch, and ſhall obſerve the uſage eſtabliſhed previous to the war.

3. All veſſels, of either nation, captured after the of Fructidor, ſhall be reſtored.

4. The places of Malta, Alexandria, Belleiſle, ſhall be aſſimilated to the places of Ulm, Philipſburg, and Ingolſtadt; that is to ſay, all neutral or French veſſels ſhall have permiſſion freely to enter them, in order to furniſh them with proviſions.

5. The ſquadrons which blockade Breſt, Cadiz, Toulon, and Fluſhing, ſhall return

return into their own harbours, or at leaſt ſhall keep out of ſight of the coaſt.

6. Three Engliſh officers ſhall be diſpatched, one directly to the Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean, another to the Commander of the ſquadron before Malta, the third to the Commander of the blockade of Alexandria, to notify to them the preſent Armiſtice, and to convey to them orders to conform themſelves thereunto. The ſaid officers ſhall paſs through France, in order the more expeditiouſly to arrive at their deſtination.

7. His Catholic Majeſty and the Batavian Republic are included in the preſent armiſtice.

Theſe propoſals Lord Grenville very properly conſidered as affording but little appearance of a conciliatory diſpoſition on the part of the French Government, obſerving, at the ſame time, "that if it were really practicable at the preſent moment to reſtore permanent tranquillity to Europe, that object muſt be effected by very different means than thoſe of ſuch a controverſy as the Projet in queſtion was calculated to produce."

The diſcuſſion of the ſubject, however, did not terminate here. His Majeſty's Miniſters reſolved to make conſiderable conceſſions on the occaſion, in order to obtain the pacific object they ſeem moſt ſeriouſly to have had in view. A Counter Projet was preſented by them, of which the following is a copy.

COUNTER PROJET.

It having been agreed that Negociations for a General Peace ſhall be immediately ſet on foot between the Emperor of Germany, his Britannic Majeſty, and the French Republic, and an Armiſtice having already been concluded between the Forces of his Imperial Majeſty and thoſe of the French Republic, it is agreed that an Armiſtice ſhall alſo take place between the Forces of his Britannic Majeſty and thoſe of the French Republic, on the terms and in the manner following: That is to ſay,

ART. 1. All hoſtilities, both by Sea and Land, between the Forces of the contracting parties, ſhall be ſuſpended, and ſhall not be renewed until 14 days notice given of the termination of the Armiſtice.

2. Orders ſhall immediately be ſent by the two Governments to their officers in the different parts of the world, to conform themſelves to this agreement; ſea-paſſes ſhall be given to the ſhips which are to carry theſe orders; and his Britannic Majeſty's officers to be ſent for that purpoſe through France ſhall be furniſhed with the neceſſary paſſports and facilities to expedite their journey.

3. All prizes made in any part of the world, during the continuance and operation of the armiſtice, by any officers having actually received due notice of this agreement, ſhall be reſtored; and generally, whether ſuch notice ſhall have been received or not, all prizes made in the Channel, or in the North Seas, after 12 days (to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention) ſhall be reſtored; and the ſame periods ſhall be allowed for the other parts of the world, as were ſtipulated by the 22d article of the preliminaries of the laſt peace.

4. Malta, and the maritime towns and ports of Egypt, ſhall be placed on the ſame footing as thoſe places which, though compriſed within the demarcation of the French army in Germany, are occupied by the Auſtrian troops; conſequently, nothing ſhall be admitted by ſea which can give additional means of defence; and proviſions only for fourteen days at a time, in proportion to the conſumption, as it ſhall be aſcertained by Commiſſaries to be named for the purpoſe, who ſhall have power to eſtabliſh the neceſſary regulations for giving effect to this ſtipulation, conformably to the principles of the 4th article of the Convention concluded between the Auſtrian and French Generals in Germany.

5. The blockade of Breſt, Toulon, and any other of the ports of France by his Majeſty's fleets, ſhall be diſcontinued; and all Britiſh ſhips ſhall be inſtructed not to interrupt or obſtruct the trade or navigation of any ſhips ſailing to or from the coaſts of France, except in the article of naval or military ſtores, which are not to be brought thither by ſea during the preſent armiſtice. None of the ſhips of war now ſtationed in the ſaid ports reſpectively ſhall, before the renewal of hoſtilities, be removed to any other ſtation.

6. The allies of the two parties ſhall ſeverally be at liberty to accede to this armiſtice, if they ſo think fit; provided that they alſo engage to obſerve a like armiſtice, on conditions ſimilar to thoſe here ſpecified, towards ſuch of the allies

on

on the other ſide as ſhall alſo accede to it.

7. This Convention ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged within the term of ten days, or ſooner, if the ſame be practicable.

To theſe liberal propoſitions the French were not diſpoſed to accede, as will appear from the following ſecond projet, given in by M. Otto.

TRANSLATION—PROJET.

Art. 1. All hoſtilities, both by ſea and land, between the two nations, ſhall be ſuſpended, and ſhall not be renewed until after a month's notification prior to the end of the armiſtice.

2. Malta and Egypt ſhall be aſſimilated to the places in Germany, which, although blockaded by the French army, have been permitted to enjoy the benefit of the continental armiſtice. Malta ſhall be furniſhed with proviſions for fifteen days at a time, at the rate of ten thouſand rations per diem. With regard to Egypt, ſix French frigates ſhall have the liberty of ſailing from Toulon, of unlading at Alexandria, and of returning without being ſearched, and without ſuffering any oppoſition during their paſſage, either from Engliſh ſhips, or from thoſe of the allies of Great Britain. An Engliſh officer of rank ſhall for this purpoſe embark on board one of the frigates, and ſhall travel through France on his way to Toulon.

3. The blockade of Breſt, of Toulon, and of every other French port, ſhall be raiſed; and all Britiſh Captains ſhall receive inſtructions not to interrupt the trade of any veſſel either entering therein, or going out thereof. No ſhip of the line, however, of two or three decks, actually at anchor in the ſaid ports, ſhall be at liberty to go out before the renewal of hoſtilities, for the purpoſe of changing its ſituation: but frigates, ſloops, and other ſmall ſhips of war, may freely go out and navigate, and, in the event of their meeting at ſea with ſhips belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, they ſhall obſerve the cuſtoms eſtabliſhed before the war.

3. The land forces in the pay of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall not have the power of diſembarking in any port of Italy during the continuance of the preſent armiſtice.

4. The allies of France, namely, Spain, the Batavian Republic, and Genoa, ſhall participate in the benefit of the preſent armiſtice.

In this paper, the French Government diſcovered but little progreſs towards an accommodation. Some diſcuſſions took place reſpecting its various parts; it was ſoon found that the enemy were intractable in their demands, to which, without committing the honour of the kingdom altogether, it was found impoſſible to liſten.

Lord Grenville, in his obſervations upon this Counter Projet, which he ſent to Mr Hammond to communicate to Mr Otto, points out the extravagant terms it propoſes. He denies that 10,000 rations per diem are the neceſſary ſupply for Malta, and particularly objects to the propoſal reſpecting Egypt. The French Government, under pretence of aſſimilating Egypt to the blockaded places in Germany, requires that ſix frigates ſhall carry thither, without moleſtation or ſearch, whatever articles the French may ſtand in need of; and aſks if the beſieged places in Germany were allowed to receive as many covered waggons, with neceſſaries, as ſix frigates could contain? On the other hand, the evacuation of Egypt had been agreed to by Gen. Kleber, and orders ſent out by his Majeſty's Miniſters, as ſoon as they heard of the Convention, to ratify it. The evacuation of Egypt originated with the French themſelves, and they now deſire to avail themſelves of the benefit of an armiſtice to ſtrengthen that very poſition, which, by an agreement made in conſequence of their own requeſt, they had actually engaged to abandon! This article is, therefore, wholly inadmiſſible, as it contains a propoſition unjuſt in itſelf, injurious to his Majeſty, and implies a breach of faith towards our ally, to whom he is bound by a ſolemn treaty. When it is conſidered how much the French employ frigates in tranſporting troops, the article reſpecting their being allowed to ſend frigates, and ſhips of war, is equally injurious and inadmiſſible.

Mr Otto, in a converſation with Mr Hammond, afterwards openly acknowledged, that the French meant to ſend 1200 men and 10,000 muſkets to Egypt, and this was a point from which the French Government would not recede; nor would they recede from ſending frigates, ſloops of war, &c. to other places.

In this ſituation affairs remained, until

til the Convention of Hohinlindon was ſigned. All farther diſcuſſion of the articles of the propoſed armiſtice was then declared, by that event, entirely ſuperfluous; as the only object which his Majeſty had hoped to ſecure, had been made the ground of ſeparate ſacrifices on the part of his ally. The Chief Conſul, however, expreſſed his unalterable diſpoſition to receive any overture relative to a ſeparate negociation between England and France; but his Majeſty, faithful to his engagements, "ſteadily declined to enter into any meaſures tending to ſeparate his intereſts from thoſe of the powers who ſhall continue to make common cauſe with him in the proſecution of the war."

"It is impoſſible," ſays Lord Grenville, in his laſt Note, "that his Majeſty can admit that compenſation is to be demanded from him for the extent of thoſe advantages, whatever they might really be, which his ally might derive from the continuance of the armiſtice; yet even ſuch compenſation is in a great degree offered by his Majeſty. In conſenting to a naval armiſtice on ſuch terms as have already been acceded to, on his Majeſty's part, he has made conſiderable ſacrifices, and placed within the reach of his enemies great and obvious advantages which their repreſentation in vain endeavours to depreciate, he has thereby given to all Europe a ſtrong pledge of his concern for the general welfare, and to his enemies a decided proof of pacific diſpoſition. But to yield to the preſent demand would be to ſacrifice thoſe means of preſent defence and thoſe pledges of future ſecurity which have been acquired by ſuch great and memorable efforts, and which he can never be expected to forego, till the reſult of theſe negociations, in which he has declared his readineſs to concur, ſhall have crowned his endeavours for the happineſs of his people by the reſtoration of Safe and Honourable Peace."

An Appendix is added to theſe Papers, containing four articles. The firſt is an extract of a letter from Baron Thugut to Talleyrand, dated the 11th of Auguſt, requeſting France to appoint a place of Congreſs, as both Auſtria and England are deſirous of negociating for peace. The ſecond is an extract of a letter dated Auguſt 9, from Lord Minto to Thugut, authoriſing the latter to declare the readineſs of Britain to treat for peace. This declaration is made by Britain in conſequence of Auſtria communicating to London the nature of the intercourſe between Vienna and Paris. The object of the publication of theſe two extracts is to ſhow the early deſire of the allies to negociate for peace. In the Appendix are alſo publiſhed two papers of the French Generals in Egypt, to ſhew that it was always Kleber's wiſh to evacuate the place.

Progreſs of the increaſe of the Revenue of the General Poſt-Office.

In 1644, Mr Edmund Prideaux, who was inland poſt-maſter, was ſuppoſed to collect about 3,000l. per annum. In 1654, the Parliament farmed it to Mr Mainwaring at 10,000l. per annum. In 1664, D. O'Neale farmed it at 21,000l. In 1674, it was let at 43,000l. In 1685, it was eſtimated at 65,000l. In 1688, the amount was 76,318l. In 1697, it was 90,505l. In 1740, it was allowed to be 111,461l. In 1715, the groſs amount was 145,227l. In 1744, the inland office amounted to 198,226l. but the total amount of both inland and foreign offices, which can alone demonſtrate the extent of our correſpondence, was in that year 295,432l. In 1764, the groſs amount was 432,048l. and ſince that period it has frequently amounted to upwards of *Seven Hundred Thouſand Pounds.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of King's Bench, Nov 18.

The King v. *Williams*

The Defendant is a young Gentleman who is an under-graduate at one of the Univerſities, and he was convicted for having, with others, been concerned in creating a Riot, and inſulting Gentlemen who belong to an Hon. Volunteer Corps of Eſſex Cavalry, raiſed for the internal defence of the country; and particularly to Michael Pepper, Eſq. of Dunmow. The others had been pardoned on account of their ſubmiſſion, and time had been given to this Defendant to make his apology alſo, but he made none. The Defendant was, therefore, brought up to receive the judgement of the Court, as well upon this as upon two other Informations of the ſame kind, upon which judgment had paſſed againſt him by default.

Mr Juſtice Groſe pronounced the ſentence of the Court nearly to the following effect:

"*George*

"*George Williams*, I lament very much that I have the painful task of paſſing ſentence on a young gentleman from whoſe mode of education, as a Member of one of our Univerſities, we might have expected a far different conduct. You have been convicted of a riot and an aſſault on the proſecutor, without any provocation, and we find this was committed on an occaſion that did honour to the proſecutor and his friends. You have broke the peace, and attempted to provoke one of the proſecutors to fight a duel. To your conduct that of the proſecutor was a moſt laudable and exemplary contraſt. He endeavoured to correct any miſtake you might fall into, to appeaſe your unprovoked feelings, and to ſhield you from diſgrace.

You obſtinately perſiſted, and have compelled the proſecutor to ſeek his atonement where every man ought to ſeek atonement, not by having recourſe to arms, and to the interference and diſgraceful practice of *duelling*, but in a Court of Criminal Juriſdiction. The momentary miſconduct of a gentleman of ingenious diſpoſitions will readily be atoned for by the apology of a gentleman. For that apology an opening was moſt kindly made to you by the proſecutor. When you attended here before, your conduct was obſerved by the Court. I am ſorry to ſay, the only anſwer given by you, was a ſullen ſilence. In compaſſion to your youth, I will avoid to contraſt your conduct with that of the proſecutor. I have only to ſay, with reſpect to him, the public are, undoubtedly, very much obliged to him for his line of conduct in every part of this tranſaction. His demeanour has been perfectly correct throughout; and in his lenity, in his diſcretion, and in the temper of his conduct, you may read a leſſon which you ſhould remember with gratitude to the lateſt hour of your life. The ſentence of the Court is, "That you be impriſoned in his Majeſty's priſon of the King's Bench for ſix calander months, and at the expiration of that time, that you find two ſureties for your good behaviour for five years, in 200l. each, and that you be further impriſoned till that ſecurity be given."

Wedneſday, Nov. 19.

His Majeſty came to town from Windſor, and held a levee at St James's Palace, which was numerouſly attended.

Among the Noblemen introduced to his Majeſty were:—His Excellency Hadge Ibrahim Candiot, Admiral of Algiers, and Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary from the Dey, who had his firſt audience of his Majeſty to deliver his credentials, being introduced by Sir S. Cotterel, the Maſter of the Ceremonies. The Ambaſſador was dreſſed in the Eaſtern habit of his country, wearing a rich white veſt, embroidered with gold on the back; the front of his coat trimmed with gold, and a turban of white ſattin. He came to court in one of the Royal carriages, with a ſervant belonging to the King behind the coach. The Ambaſſador preſented to his Majeſty two beautiful African horſes, one black, and the other bay; the former was much admired for its ſymmetry. It was richly capariſoned with a ſaddle embroidered with gold, and the ſtirrups of ſilver. His Majeſty viewed them in the garden fronting the palace. The Ambaſſador alſo preſented the King with the ſkins of leopards and tygers, and an elegant ſword, beſides other coſtly preſents. His Excellency is a fine tall man, and appears about 50 years old.

His attendants, on parting with the horſes, kiſſed them, and ſhed tears.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.

In our laſt, [p. 338.] we gave an extract of a letter from Perth, concerning a human ſkeleton found lately near the paſſage boat of Tummel. A correſpondent, on whoſe veracity we can depend, begs leave to rectify that account, by ſtating the reſult of an inquiry made to diſcover the truth:—The Lord Lieutenant of the county, for the vindication of public juſtice, cauſed a man of buſineſs and a ſurgeon go to the place, examine the ſkeleton, and take a precognition among the country people. Their certificates ſtate, that after opening the grave, they found the bones ſo rotten, that, by the leaſt touch, they mouldered away to duſt; and, to the beſt of the ſurgeon's judgement, they muſt have been there for upwards of ſixty years at leaſt. They could not find the ſmalleſt proof about the horſe and ſaddle; it appeared a mere rumour, above forty years old; and, with reſpect to the ſituation of the ſpot where the ſkeleton was found being in the centre of a thick copſe, it lay buried on the top of a know, in the clear

clear ſight of the village of Tynreich, in the arable land near the edge of the wood of Tynreich, where no copſe wood has been for thirty years paſt. The ſkeleton was ordered to be decently buried, at the Lord Lieutenant's expence, in the church yard of Logierait.

Loſs of the Peterhead and Banff Packet.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 16th, about nine o'clock, the Peterhead and Banff Packet, George Allardyce maſter, from Peterhead to London, ſtruck on the Cape, or Bell Rock. The maſter and ſix more of the crew and paſſengers, took to the boat, and reached the Iſle of May about nine o'clock on Monday morning, from whence they went to the Ely.

The perſons who could not get into the boat were, Mr John Biſſet, of Peterhead, and Mr Mair, an American gentleman, paſſengers; John Davidſon, ſeaman; James Clerk, and James Porteous, ſhip boys.

The veſſel floated off the rock about 11 o'clock, but as thoſe left on board were exhauſted at the pumps, and incapable to manage her, they were obliged to make the firſt land, and next morning ran her aſhore about eight miles eaſt of Dunbar, where ſhe was wrecked, her bottom knocked to pieces, and her valuable cargo floated about among the rocks. She had on board a great value in butter, a good part of which may be ſaved. It is ſingularly unfortunate that Mr Allardice, about 10 months ago, loſt another ſhip on the ſame rock, and was providentially ſaved by Capt. Elder and the crew of the Royal Charlotte Exciſe yacht. It is the more to be regretted, as he is an old coaſter and an attentive active ſeaman.

Nov. 15. This forenoon, while the family were attending divine ſervice, a houſe at the Cow-bridge-end, a little to the eaſt of Dalkeith, on the road to Muſſelburgh, was broke into, and fourteen pounds in money and ſome cloaths carried off. Two men and a woman were taken up at Dalkeith, on ſuſpicion of committing this robbery, and, after undergoing an examination before the Sheriff, were committed to the tolbooth of this city.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated 17th October 1800, the authenticity of which may be relied on:—

"Yeſterday and the day before the French troops arrived in our city and port, but every thing has paſſed in the moſt perfect tranquillity, and to the beſt of our wiſhes. All and every property is reſpected and guaranteed. This morning Mr Grant (of the houſe of Grant, Sibbald, and Balfour,) acting as Conſul of the Engliſh nation, waited upon General Clement, who commands the French, and was received by him with the moſt perfect regard, and with the aſſurance of every protection being granted to the individuals of his nation, and to their property of every kind; alſo that the Engliſh ſhips might unload, load, or do as they pleaſed, without hindrance or moleſtation.—As a meaſure of precaution, however, the Engliſh ſhips ſailed this morning for Porto Ferrajo, there to await the confirmation by higher authority, of the above guarantee.

"The moderate behaviour of the French has cauſed the greateſt ſenſation and wonder.

"It is ſaid the port is to be made free to all nations, a thing we ardently wiſh to take place, and God grant it may.—I write you this letter in the mean time by way of France, to relieve any anxiety you may have about your brother, and to aſſure his friends and correſpondents, who may have property in his hands, that all is perfectly ſafe."

Nov. 20. About ſeven o'clock in the evening, while a poſt chaiſe was driving pretty quickly paſt the eaſt front of the College, one of the horſes ſtruck againſt the ſhaft of a cart which penetrated his counter, and the poor animal was ſo dreadfully wounded, that it was found neceſſary to kill him next day. The chaiſe was overturned and much broken, and two gentlemen who were in it were ſeverely cut by the glaſſes, and bruiſed by the fall.

Nov. 24. Early this morning, Mr Comrie Superviſor of Exciſe, Dumfries, with two of his officers, went to Crickmaget, and ſeized a large copper ſtill of 101 gallons content, which they found at work, with 210 gallons of malt waſh, and 40 of low wines. The ſtill, with the apparatus belonging to it, were brought to Dumfries, and lodged in the Exciſe Office. It would conſume, on a moderate computation, about 220 buſhels of grain in a week.

The following is given as an accurate ſtatement of the ravages of the yel-

low fever ſtill raging at Cadiz.—The inhabitants of that city, previous to the ſickneſs, were eſtimated at 70,000. On the 26th of September there had died of the yellow fever, 7,315.—Sick 15,584.—Convaleſcents 4,227.— Recovered 22,500.—Perſons who eſcaped the ſickneſs, and were in good health, 4,307.—Emigrants, from apprehenſion, 16,067.—Total, 70,000. According to this eſtimate, the fever at Cadiz has been more fatal than it ever was in Philadelphia, where, even in the dreadful year 1793, the deaths did not amount to much above 5000.

Nov. 14. This day there were 275 bolls of Lothian Oatmeal in Edinburgh Market, which ſold at 42 s. 41 s. 40 s. per boll. Beſt retail price, per peck, 2s. 7½d. Second 2s. 7d. Third 2s. 6d.

Nov. 29. The firſt report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons on the preſent ſcarcity, has been preſented, and ordered to be printed immediately. We underſtand that it is pretty long; that it begins with ſtating that the laſt crop proves, from the various documents that have been brought forward, deficient about One-fourth; it then proceeds to explain the natural and obvious cauſes of the preſent high price; and concludes with ſuggeſting various remedies for this evil, and with a ſtatement of ſeveral conſolatory conſiderations. This is only a firſt report, and many other highly important ſubjects remain for the inveſtigation of the Committee, which has been more numerouſly attended than any perhaps ever known.

The report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, recommends economy, and aſſerts, that the deficiency of a fourth has been ſupplied by ſubſtitutes and economy, and that the importation has added another fourth beyond the average crop.

BIRTHS.

Near Nottingham, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Grey, Twin Daughters.

At Horton, the Lady of the Hon. George Gunning, M. P. a ſon.

At Peterborough, the Lady of Major Campbell, of the King's Dragoon Guards a daughter.

Oct. 24. At Dalkeith Houſe, the Counteſs of Dalkeith, a daughter.

29 Mrs Meikleham, wife of Dr William Meikleham, Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, a daughter.

Oct. 31. At Birmingham, Mrs Captain Cecil, a daughter.

Nov. 6. Mrs Wilſon, wife of Mr Charles Wilſon, writer in Kelſo, a ſon.

9. At her houſe in George Street, Mrs Cameron of Lochiel, a daughter

14 At Wincheſter, the Counteſs of Northeſk, a daughter.

16 Mrs Baird, wife of the Reverend Mr Baird of Eccles, a ſon

— Mrs Bruce of Kennet, two ſons.

18 At Roſſie Caſtle, Mrs Charnock, a daughter.

19. Mrs Lieut. Marder, a ſon and daughter.

20. Mrs Taylor of Kirktonhill, a daughter.

22 Mrs Ramſay of Barra, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

At Bombay, William Hunter, Eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, Bombay, to Miſs Charlotte Robertſon.

Lately, in York, a gentleman who had accompliſhed a pedeſtrian journey of 8736 miles, in viſiting the object of his affections. The lady, it ſeems, lived at a diſtance of two miles from her admirer, who conſtantly paid her a viſit three times a week for *fourteen years!*

At Greenwich, Lieut. Alex. Robert Kerr, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Raiſon.

Mr James Calder, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Cecilia Gairdner, daughter to Mr James Gairdner, merchant.

At Bermondſey John Lewis, Eſq. to Miſs Philadelphia Maria Campbell, daughter of the late Capt. Campbell, of the Navy.

Thomas Garland Murray, Eſq of the Hon East India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton, Eſq. of Blackheath.

Captain Cruden, of the Firſt Royal Tower Hamlet Militia, to Miſs Moody, only daughter of Robert Sadleir Moody, Eſq. one of the Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's Navy.

At Ladywell, near Dunſe, the Rev. Peter Thomſon, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation, Whitby, to Miſs Helen Murray, ſecond daughter of the late Mr George Murray of Ladywell.

Alexander Bannerman, Eſq. to Miſs Rachel Irvine, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed John Irvine, Eſq. of Aberdeen.

At London, Capt. Anderſon, of the Navy, to Miſs Eggleſton, of Kilham.

Mr William Price, of Glaſgow, muſlin-manufacturer, to Miſs Pollard, daughter of Mr Joſhua Pollard, of Leeds.

Oct. 25. At Roſſie Caſtle, Hercules Roſs, Eſq. Deputy Pay-Maſter-General of his Majeſty's forces at the Cape of Good Hope, to Miſs Cecilia Craufurd, daughter of the deceaſed Sir Alexander Craufurd, Bart.

29. Alex.

Oct. 29. Alex. Alex Eſq. ſecond ſon of Archibald Alexander of Boydſtown, Eſq. to Miſs Grace MacAleſter, daughter of the deceaſed Angus MacAleſter of Loup, Eſq.

—. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Walter Tait, miniſter at Tealing, to Miſs Jane Waugh, daughter of Mr John Waugh, merchant in London.

Nov. 1. At Gogar Lodge, Mr James Landers, Craigrie, to Miſs Henrietta Edmonſtone, youngeſt daughter of the late John Edmonſtone, Eſq. of Cambuſwallace.

—. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr Andrew Bell of Egmore, to Miſs Barkclay, daughter of the late Rev. Dr George Barkclay of Middleton.

9. At St John's, Weſtminſter, Lieutenant John Hotchkis, of the navy, to Miſs Pearce, daughter of the late Richard Pearce, Eſq. of Weſtminſter.

10. John Rouet Smollet, Eſq. of Bonhill, to Miſs Elizabeth Boyle, daughter of the late Hon. Patrick Boyle, Eſq. of Shewalton.

11. At Greenbank, near Glaſgow, David Niven, Eſq. lately of Jamaica, to Mrs Hutchiſon of Greenbank.

13. The Rev. Adam Paterſon, miniſter of Kinghorn, to Miſs Shaw, daughter of the Rev. Mr Shaw, miniſter of Abbotshall.

17. At Bridport, Lieut.-Col. Gillon, of the Royal Greys, to Miſs Mary Ann Downe, daughter of Wm. Downe, Eſq. of Downe-Hall, in the County of Dorſet.

—. At Edinburgh, James Anderſon, Eſq. of Linchuden, to Miſs Catherine Grant, daughter of the late Andrew Grant, Eſq.

—. At London, Mr James Pillans, junior, merchant in Leith, to Miſs Nancy Wilſon, ſecond daughter of John Wilſon, Eſq. of Wilſontoun.

24. At Leven Bank, Mr John Stuart, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Arthur, daughter of the late Mr Robert Arthur.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr John Ure, merchant, to Miſs Agnes Cuthel, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Matthew Cuthel, merchant.

DEATHS.

Deaths at Jamaica.—At Kenſington, in St James's, George Fowler, Eſq.—In Weſtmoreland, Robert Brown, Eſq. and Dr David Gowdie.—In St George's, Dr George Donald, Baſil M'Clellan, Eſq. of St Thomas.—Mr James Davidſon.—At Panine Eſtate, St Andrew's Mr George Maxwell.—Mr H. Cameron, and Mr Thomas Gordon.—Dr John Johnſop, and Capt. Foote.—In St Thomas in the Eaſt, Archibald Mactaviſh, Eſq.—The Lady of Major-General Churchill.—At Cooper's Hill, Sam. Sharpe, Eſq.—Lieut. Ball of the 83d regiment.

July 26. Mr John Edgar, ſurgeon in Jamaica.

At Calcutta, on the 29th of April, Mrs Wilſon, wife of Mr John Wilſon, merchant there, late of Glaſgow.

On the 14th of Auguſt laſt, of the yellow fever, at his country reſidence, near Frankford, Mr Robert Campbell, bookſeller and ſtationer, of Philadelphia. Mr Campbell was a native of Edinburgh, having, by a perſevering attention to buſineſs, acquired a handſome independency, was about retiring, in the prime of life, to the enjoyment of domeſtic felicities, and the education of a young family. Returning from Baltimore *via* Newcaſtle, whither he had been to cloſe his profeſſional concerns, he incautiouſly expoſed himſelf to the rain, and was ſeized with the yellow fever, which carried him off in five days.

On the 14th of Auguſt laſt, at Minorca, Chas. Hen. Mainwaring, Eſq. of Barnwood.

On the 30th of Auguſt laſt, at Sullivan's Iſland, North America, Mr Wm. Sawers, aged twenty-one years, youngeſt ſon of Mr Robert Sawers of Drumteack, Eaſt Monkland.

In September laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, on his paſſage from St Domingo to Baltimore, Mr Stephen Rowan, Eſq. of Haugh-head.

At his houſe Woolwich Common, Lieut. Gen. Forbes Macbean, of the Royal Regt. of Artillery, in the 76th year of his age.

Mr John Campbell Smart, ſon of James Campbell Smart, Eſq. of Chepſtow.

Lately, at Sidmouth, Devonſhire, Captain John Home, of Baſſendean, of the Hon. the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Major-General Lewis, Colonel of the Royal Garriſon Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel of Cariſbrooke Caſtle.

Miſs Louiſa Adelaide Beaumont, ſecond daughter of the late John Beaumont, Eſq.

At his houſe in Gerard Street, Soho, Alexander Hume, Eſq.

At Greenwich, Mrs Brathwaite, wife of Admiral Brathwaite.

Oct. 1. At Dunkeld, Jean Ramſay, relict of William Blair, late merchant.

2. The Rev. Robert Watt, miniſter of the Engliſh church at Amſterdam.

7. At Barrie, Mrs Clementina Carnegy, relict of James Carnegy, Eſq. late of Balmachie.

10. At North Calder in the county of Caithneſs, David Murray, Eſq. of Caſtlehill, in the 90th year of his age.

—. Mr George Forſter of North Seaton, a gentleman whoſe unbounded charities will be ſeverely miſſed by the poor of his neighbourhood. He has bequeathed 1200l. for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a ſchool for the education of 25 poor children of Woodhorn and Newbigging, and has alſo left a ſum to apprentice out ten boys every year to buſineſſes.

—. At Weſterham, the Rev. Sir John Hay Dalmahoy, Bart.

15. At

Oct. 15. At Clifton Hot Wells, Robert Finnan, Eſq. late of the Iſland of Jamaica.

21. Mr John Cunningham, overſeer to Patrick Miller, Eſq. of Dalſwinton.

24. Sir Archibald Kinloch of Gilmerton, Bart.

—. At the houſe of her ſon-in-law, W. P. Pickford, Eſq. South Bridge, Edinburgh, Mrs Chevalier, wife to Lieutenant Chevalier of the Royal Artillery.

25. At Hounſlow, Lieutenant-Colonel William Montgomery, of the 43d foot, Member of Parliament for the county of Peebles.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr Quintin Bowman, preacher of the goſpel.

—. Peter Belch, Eſq. banker in Stirling.

—. At Edinburgh, Catharine Baillie, daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Baillie, Eſq. of Polkemmet, and relict of the deceaſed Andrew Wardrop, Eſq. of Torbanehill.

26. At Trinity Garden, near Edinburgh, Margaret S. Macnab, youngeſt daughter of Mr John Macnab, writer to the ſignet.

—. At Fowey, in Cornwall, Robert Mein, Eſq. late Capt. of the 1ſt Battalion Royals.

30. Mrs Margaret Poole, ſpouſe to Mr Robert Walker of Poole's Hotel.

31. At the Manſe of Dalton, the Rev. Mr William Wightman.

—. At Perth, Mr Alexander M'Ewen, ſurgeon.

Nov. 1. In Glaſgow, Mr John Beck, ſon of the deceaſed James Beck, Eſq. late of Bombay, a young gentleman ſincerely regretted by all his acquaintance.

—. At Hill Houſe, Mrs Margaret Forbes, widow of the late Charles Mitchell, Eſq.

2. The Rev. George Bell, miniſter of the Aſſociate Congregation in Wooller, in the 57th year of his age, and 23d of his miniſtry.

3. At the Abbey-Houſe, Winchcſter, aged 27 years, Miſs Juliana Weld, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Weld, Eſq. of Lulworth Caſtle, in the county of Dorſet. At the age of 17, to the great grief of her parents, ſhe inſiſted upon taking the religious veil in a convent of Engliſh ladies, then ſituated at Bruges, in Flanders, and upon that province being overrun by the French in 1794, ſhe, and the reſt of her community, returned to their native country, where they found an aſylum at the above-mentioned place. Her laſt illneſs, which was a violent nervous fever, continued only eight days, during which, the only anxiety ſhe expreſſed was, leſt ſhe ſhould not yet be found worthy of paſſing to a better world.

—. In the 74th year of his age, Mr James Hall of Millholm, Cathcart.

5. At the houſe of Park, Banffſhire, Sir Erneſt Gordon of Park, Bart.

—. At Dumfries, Mrs Suſannah Audry Kemeys, ſpouſe to Robert Riddell, Eſq. of Carzield.

Nov. 5. At Lockerby, the Rev. Mr Geo. Murray.

6. At Edinburgh, Mary Roche Jardine, youngeſt daughter of Mr Jardine, writer to the ſignet.

—. At his houſe in Argyleſhire, Robert Campbell, Eſq. of Downie.

7. Duncan Fraſer, Eſq. late Judge Advocate, Commiſſary of Muſters, and Judge of the Civil and Military Courts at Gibraltar.

8. At Aberdeen, Mrs Bathia Ochterlony, relict of Charles Tait, Eſq. late Sheriff-ſubſtitute.

10. At her houſe in Buccleugh Place, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Reay.

11. At Hamilton, Stephen Lockhart, Eſq. Barrack-Maſter there.

12. At Clapton, in the 92d year of his age, Richard Hardy, M. D. the laſt ſurviving pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave.

13. At Dunbar, Mrs Aliſon Martin, ſpouſe to Mr Thomas Turnbull, ſurgeon.

—. At Dumfries, Major James Dodd of Chappel.

14. At Paiſley, Mrs Elizabeth M'Kellar, ſpouſe to Mr Thomas Pollock, merchant.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr Francis Reid, cabinet maker.

—. Mrs Home, widow of Mr John Home, coachmaker in Edinburgh.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr John M'Bayne, writer to the ſignet.

—. Joſeph Norris, Eſq. Depute Clerk of Juſticiary.

16. At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Mackenzie, wife of Mr Chalmers, Town Clerk.

—. At Shaw, George Graham, Eſq. of Shaw.

18. At his father's houſe, Sooket-ſide, near Aberdeen, Mr Walter Mitchell.

—. At Inſhewan, Alexander Macnab, younger of Inſhewan.

19. At his houſe in St Andrew's Square, the Honourable Mr Baron Gordon, of Cluny.

—. Edward Barbut French, only child of Lieut. Col. French of the 71ſt regiment of foot.

—. In Dublin, William Fox, Eſq. in conſequence of a wound in his left hand, received a few days before, by the burſting of a blunderbuſs, fired upon ſome robbers, in attempting his father's houſe in the country.

—. At Currie Hill, Mrs Marion Wardlaw, ſpouſe of John Newton, Eſq. of Currie Hill.

20. Dr Robert Urquhart, ſon of the late Mr Leonard Urquhart, writer to the ſignet.

21. At Highfield, George Gillanders, Eſq. of Highfield, in the 88th year of his age.

22. At Pilrig, Mr Robert Brooks, eldeſt ſon of Mr Adam Brooks, merchant, Edinburgh, much regretted.